# MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1861.

NUMBER 26.

#### DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING. JULY 30. For the Latest Telegraph Distches, River and Steamboat News, ommercial Matters, &c., see Fourth

#### Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbecue" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on SAT-URDAY, the 3d of AUGUST.

sand people. Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C.

S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. SIMMS, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, HOB. A. G. TALBOTT, HOD. JOHN Young Brown, and other distinguished

### Extra Courier.

Our Extra Courier has been issued. It

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the

House of Representatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion. 4. Constitution of the Confederate

Price \$1 50 per 100 dopies, or \$10 per 1.000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern gave promise of a bountiful mast crop, Confederacy.

We have to request our friends, corres pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-

" LOUISVILLE COURIER,

#### Nashville, Tenn.' The Courier at Nashville.

Messrs. GREEN & Co., are the sole and excl sire agents of the Courgen at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Public Speaking. Gov. MERRIWETHER will address the

people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the evening of each day

At Jeffersontown, Tuesday, the 30th. At Fisherville, Wednesday, the 31st. At Boston, Thursday, August 1st.

At Middletown, Friday, the 2d. At Gillman's, Saturday, the 3d. Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to

MILITARY.

## charged five cents per line-payable in

Attention, Gay Guards.

of benefits at a o clock, on Market street the theorem First and Brook, No. 112. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the property of t

THEATER-FRIDAY, AUGUST 2NE-BOX BOOK NOW OPEN-TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOOD -On Friday evening next the theater will be opened for the production of Tom Taylor's great comedy of the Babes in the Wood, which has never yet been performed in this city. The piece had been in course of prepartion for some weeks previous to the close of the regular dramatic season, but its representation was delayed through a variety of clever and successful dramatic author, and we have no doubt will be well performed on Friday night. In addition to this attraction there will be the usual singing and dancing, and a farce to wind up the performance. We think even in these hard times that for two evenings in the week the theater should be well attended.

#### State Rights Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights party in the Second Legislative District of the city, held this (Tuesday) evening, 30th, at Welman's Hall, on Market street, between First and Brook streets, at 8 o'clock. Let all opposed to the war policy of the Lincoln party turn out. A large attendance is desired, and it is earbestly hoped that no true man will stay

affair over the river at Camp Joe Holt Saturday. From what we have heard, it arpears that several of the recruits had a fist light among themselves, ending in the shooting of Wm. Dolan, who, it is thought. cannot recover. He was shot in the left side, the ball lodging in the spine. He has a family residing on Eleventh street.

Yesterday a squad from this camp, arm ed with hand enffs, was seen in the upper part of the city hunting for deserters.

#### Appointments.

RICHEOND, July 25, 9 P. M .- Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, having been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate States' army, the President to-day nominated Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, as Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Toombs. The romination has been confirmed.

Mr. C. C. Spencer requests us to say that his grocery sales for this week at his auction rooms, will be postponed until Thursday morning-and that on this (Tuesday) and Wednesday next, he will continue his sale of Messrs, Reeke & Bros. stock of dry goods at their store on Market street. The cloths and cassimeres will be sold this morning.

We are gratified to learn from the physicians of Gen. Flournoy that his symptoms were more favorable yesterday evening. We sincerely hope he may recover. His would be a sad loss both to his family and country.

THE LAST FEAT OF ELLSWORTH'S ZOU-Aves .- By referring to our war items it will be seen that the Fire Zouaves have found out that the war in Virginia is death to them, and the remnant of the regiment

The funeral services at the Cathedral sterday, by Bishop Spalding for the fallen in the late battles in Virginia, were the most solemn and imposing ever held in a credit to the glorious, though deluded this city. The vast building was crowded State whence we hail. to its utmost capacity.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Letters from Se De Kay.

Patterson off Again — A Forced March—Nineteen Hours on Foot— Fording the Shenandoah—A Pic-IN CAMP, FARQUIER Co., VA., Friday, July 19.

Just as we were fully prepared to give Gen. Patterson battle in the beautiful fields that surround Winchester, we discovered that the fugitive warrior had again tacked about, and, with his immense Yankee force, was marching towards Washington City. Preparations will be made for ten thou This move was doubtless intended to support Gen. McDowell's advance on Beauregard. Our commander immediately determined to check mate his opponent, and we received orders to prepare for a forced march. The chance for a brush with the enemy inspirited the boys to a wonderful degree, and we passed through Winchester in double quick time, amid the plaudits of the populace, and receiving the benisons of the fair sex. Our course was directed towards the southerly range of the Blue Ridge, the peaks of which loomed up in magnificent proportions before us. The country through which we passed bore marked evidence of the opulence of the population. There were upon all sides signs of a wealthy, industrious, and cultivated people. The broad acres were yellow with the golden grain just harvested, while the tall corn blades, rustling in the passing breeze, displayed tassels and silkened ears that were rapidly being developed. There were, however, patches of hill country where the soil was bare and the trees stunted, but even here the huckleberry, purple and pleasant, hung in plentiful profusion, the chestnut and oak

and the children swarmed about the house

doors, dirty and stout and picturesque

looking.

Pleasactest of all sights to our troops were the entrance gates to so many noble mansions, each thronged with beautiful girls and stately matrons who furnished us water and refreshments in abundance, and then with such cheering voices bade us God-speed. Just after dark we entered the little village of Millwood, which is the headquarters of the Episcopate of Virginia, being the residence of Bishop Meade .-Here we first learned that our destination was the reinforcement of Beauregard and the attack on Washington. As much as we were fatigued, the good word gave us an accession of strength, and we jogged on four miles further until we reached the banks of the Shenandoah. Our large force could not be accommodated by the small ferryboat, and we had to resort to the ford. It was just midnight when the Kentucky Regiment en deshabille, our clothes pendant from our rifle-barrels and our cartridge boxes swung about our necks, marched into the swift stream. The whole army was for once in complete undress, and the scene presented was no less novel than amusing. Over the stoniest bottom, up to our arm-pits and then only knee deep, we struggled across in a rather irregular line. Safely over, the march was resumed, not did we halt until dawn. We rested several times on the road, when the men from sheer fatigue would fall upon the rough stones and sleep as sweetly as though their bed had been of eider.

At Paris, a little village in Farquier coun ty, we tarried two hours, but our breakfast, like our supper the previous evening. was non est. Seven miles further, through the heart of this memorable old county. we continued the tramp. Here in Pied- of war. mont, at the foot of the mountain, we are temporarily halted. Our troops are being rapidly forwarded from this point to Manas sas by railway, from which place we have most cheering news to-day, to the effect that Beauregard had repulsed the Federalists with a heavy loss.

SE DE KAY.

#### Camp Life—Varieties—Baking Bread on a Stone—Cleverness of the Peo-ple—Sleeping in a Hogshead—Kentucky Battalion-Major Claiborne

IN CAMP, FARQUIER Co., VA., ? Saturday, July 20th. Here we are still encamped on Goose Creek, and awaiting, not with patience. however, our turn for transportation by railway to the immediate scene of battle. Our intelligence from Gen. Beauregard camp and field for three months-reappear- back, they at length had an opportunity of ious to be with him in his final victory over the impudent Yankees.

Camp-life here is somewhat varied from its usual monotony. We are at present without tents, and our wagons having been sent on, we have no cooking utensils. Sleeping shelterless in the night air is something that we are accustomed to, but preparing our food without pans, skillets, or any of the paraphernalia of the kitchen is a new matter. Still the boys have succeeded admirably. Just now I ate a piece of bread baked upon a hot stone that was as palatable as any that ever tickled the palate of a hungry man. Our meat we roast upon sticks, and as for coffee, why cold water is sometimes an excellent substitute. But then the ladies in the vicinity do not allow us to suffer for delicacies. Today for dinner Dr. Forsyth and I had an elegant broiled chicken, with old Virginia short cake, sent out by a good motherly lady in the country. She flanked the present by a pitcher of that ambrosial drink, the praises of which Milton sung. and which all true Virginians appreciate Last night the camp was thrown into confusion by a tremendous thunder storm. shelter afforded by the depot. Of course not one-tenth were accommodated, but it ent to find an empty sugar hogshead, in

Half the troops rushed towards the little was the good fortune of your correspondwhich I ensconced myself and slept as snug as a bug in a rug. Talk about Diogenes and his tub, if you please, but give me, in time of a terrific storm, an empty hogshead.

Since the resignation of Col. Duncan, the Kentucky companies have been consolida ted into a single battalion, under the command of Major Claiborne, late of the Mounted Rifles, U. S. A. He is a soldier of fifteen years experience, many accom plishments, and great decision of charaeter. Already he has endeared himself to the whole command by his kindness, attentiveness to the small wants of the men, and the zest with which he shares all the fatigues of those under him. Our battalion is now strong and effective, and once more

Capts. John D. Pore and Lieuts. Philip

tard Guards, have resigned, and the command of the company has been assigned to Lieut. Wise, of the Confederate service. an accomplished and amiable young gentleman, and a nephew of Gen. Henry A. You may expect to hear from Capt. Pope, who is a brave and high-hearted fellow, in the first fight. He may turn up in Missouri with Ben. McCullough. SE DE KAY.

#### THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

A Memorable Day—Great Victory
—Kentuckians in the Fight—A Sad
Day—Detention of the Kentucky
Boys by a Railroad Accident—A
Yankee Trick—Southern Troops
Firing into Each Other—Graphic
Account of the Fight.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier]
MANASSAS, YA., Monday, July 22. Sunday, July 21st, will ever be a memorable day in the annals of America. Next to the sacred Sabbath of our independence it will the eventful era in the history of republican governments. The military despotism of the North, proud, arrogant, and confident, has been met in the open field, and the true chivalry of the South relying only upon the justness of their cause, though comparatively weak in numbers, have gained a victory that in completeness has never been paralleled in history since the American continent first dawned from its ocean girt womb upon the eves of the longing discoverer. But the victory has een dearly won-purchased indeed with the heart's blood of thousands of the bravest and truest men of the Confederate States. But this blood will not only cry aloud to the heavens for vengeance, but so fructify the soil of the South that here more than elsewhere will ever bloom and plossom the glorious tree of liberty.

It was not the good fortune of your correspondent to be in the engagement, that portion of Gen. Johnston's army to which the Kentucky Battalion is attached having ecident. We reached the field of battle just as the victory had been gained, and only had the mingled satisfaction and sorrow of joining in the huzzas and uniting those of Great Bethel, Vienna, &c

in the sad lamentations. The battle opened on Sunday morning about five o'clock, near Bull's Run, some Federals advancing with an immense col-The engagement was not general, the aren o'clock, when the firing of cannon and was fairly opened. Here an unfortunate fusion. The Yankees, infamous in their iment. This caused a retreat, which the mies, and nearly decimating their ranks.

right, and immediately went with our guns, so as to distract the attention of our rest that night. forces from the main point of attack.— The reception of the news of the victory oped in a roaring sheet of flame, which lit up the woods for miles around. forces from the main point of attack .-

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had their dishwater politicians to blow been slain and the flower of our army lay and spout. The cheerful faces that strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or greeted you at every step, and the ac gaping with wounds. At noon the can- tive preparations being made for the recepnonading is described as terriffic. It was tion of the wounded, not only from our an incessant roar for more than two hours, own but from the enemy's ranks, alone inthe havoe and devastation at this time be- dicated the grand event. This is gratifying fearful. McDowell, with the aid of ing, intimating, as it does, a substratum of Patterson's division of twenty thousand, earnestness in the people which no reverhad very nearly outflanked us, and were see can effect and no misfortunes destroy. just in the act of possessing themselves of But few details have yet been received of have been lost. But most opportunely, I Johnston's division sustained the brunt of may say Providentially, at this juncture, the action, and that his men behaved with Gen. Johnston with the remnant of his a gallantry that will embalm their names division-our army, as we fondly call it, in honor. After all their long marches for we have been friends and brothers in and countermarches, advances and fallings continues most satisfactory but we are anx. ed and made one other desperate struggle facing the foe, and joyfully they availed to obtain the vantage ground. Elsey's themselves of it. From the execution the brigade of Marylanders and Virginians, led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work. Gen. Johnston himself led the advance, and wild with delirium, his ten thousand advanced in hot haste upon three times their number .--Twice was Sherman's battery, that all day long had proven so destructive, charged and taken, and our men driven back. The third time, Virginians, Carolinians, Mississippians and Louisianians, captured the great guns, and maintained their position. About the pieces the dead and wounded lay five deep, so protracted and deadly had been the struggle. Now hope again dawned upon us, and just as the tide seemed turning in our favor, another good omen illumined the fortunes of the day that at times seemed so ill-starred. Riding in a half column along our lines was a single horseman with hat in hand, waving to the men, and speaking brief words of encouragement. By intuition all knew that this was President Davis, and such a shout as made the welkin ring arose-a shout of joy and defiance. The President had just arrived by special train from Richmond, and Providence appeared to be with us again. The contest was no longer doubtful. As I heard one of the officers say, our men could have whipped legions of devils. The word "Onward!" was given, Davis, bareheaded, in the van. No more lingering or dallying. It was a grand and sublime onset of a few determined sons of liberty against the legious of despotism .-The lines of the enemy were broken, their columns put to flight, and until after dark the pursuit was continued. The rout was complete. Off scampered the Yankees,

> Our loss is fully two thousand killed and wounded. Among the killed are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, Gen. E. K. Smith, Gen. Bartow, of Georgia, Col. Moore, and are pursuing a course which will eventu-

of America ever witnessed.

throwing away guns, knapsacks, clothing

and everything that could retard their

progress. Thus was the day won, and the

long bright Sabbath closed, a lovely full

M. Victor and James H. Baker, of the Bus- tant Branch, of Georgia, and a host of oth- will afford no parallel? Are they so aber leading men.

Thos, G. Duncan, of Nelson county, Ky., was in the fight, and shot through the left shoulder. His wound is not dangerous. Col. Barbour, of Louisville, Capt. Menifee and Shelby Coffey, of Kentucky, were in the hotest of the fight.

We took thirteen hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, ten thousand stand of arms, and an im mense amount of

baggage. This is a sad day. The rain is pouring in torrents. The killed and wounded are being brought in by hundreds, and a gloom pervads all hearts, that even the sense of our great victory cannot relieve.

SE DE KAY.

The Victory of Manassas-Federals Panic Stricken-Suppressing the Facts-The Feeling in Richmond-Reception of the News-Col. Johnston-Desperate Fighting-Federals lose their Presence of Mind-Kentucky Submissionists, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., July 23, 1891. The dispatches received here from Washington, state that after a brilliant victory at Manassas, on Sunday, the Federals were defeated, became panic stricken, and run! I presume this is the first time in the history of warfare that a force ran after achieving a "brillirnt victory." The very atmosphere of Yankee-land appears to be reeking with the breath of liars. They have made to truth such sinners of their memories that they credit their own lies, and have lost all power of discriminating between truth and falsehood. A people who go wild in their excitement over a London snob, a Japanese clown, a Fejee mermaid, an Illinois Sucker, and a thousand other nondescripts and absurditieshow can they separate truth from error ?-It would be as impossible for them to tell the truth, unless by accident, as for a lightening bug to cause an eclipse of the sun. been detained at Piedmont by a railroad But it will be as equally difficult for them to conceal the trnth from others. The facts of this "brilliant victory" will come out in a few days, as did

Enough has already transpired to cause every Southern heart to pulsate with exultation, and every Southern hamlet to ring four miles from Manassas Junction, the with shouts of rejoicing. The excitement here on the day of the battle was most inumn, 54,000 strong, under Gen. McDowell. tense. Large throngs crowded around the bulletin-boards of the various newspaper tillery only playing at intervals, until sev- offices, eager to catch each word of the glad tidings as some strong-lunged man musketry became very hot and the action read them aloud. The feeling increased during the day, and did not culminate unmistake for a time threw our line into con- til past midnight, when the crowds at the newspaper offices gradually dispersed to tricks of war as well as trade, advanced a collect again in groups on the corners of large column headed by the Confederate the streets to exchange congratulatory flag, and when within fifty yards opened a greetings on the success of our arms, deadly fire upon the Fourth Alabama Reg- and to praise the gallant men who had laid down their lives in defense South Carolinians observing, they opened of Southern soil. I passed by the tele upon the Alabamians, thinking them ene- graph office, in the small hours of the morning, and a crowd still lingered there talk-About the same time, Gen. Beauregard ing about the glorious event. Several laheard heavy firing several miles to the dies were there with their friends waiting main body to the scene of supposed con- ers, or brothers-perhaps lovers, on the flict. But this was another decoy. The field. The click, click of the instrument Yankees had sent a large quantity of ord- might that moment be recording the death nance with only men sufficient to man the of a loved one. Few eyes closed in quiet

The reception of the news of the victory double quicked his troops to the former the "stuff" of the people. Had the same battle field from which we had been driven cause been furnished the Yankees for reback some two miles. Now came the tug joicing, they would immediately let off squibs, lit up Chinese lanterns, had a tar and turpentine procession and got

the railway to Richmond. Then all would the fight at Manassas. It is known that command did, it is presumable the Kentucky boys had a hand in the matter. It is reported the New York Fire Zouaves was a portion of the force attacking Johnson's division, and that they fought desperately, climbing upon the heaps of their slain in the very laces of the part of their valor is furnished in the fact that out of nine hundred nished in the fact that out of nine hundred troops, I need only say that after they crossed the bridge, they hacked the wire that support it with axes until it "retiring movement," as the Yankees call it, was accomplished in "thrible quick' time. The attempt to rally them at Centerville and Leesburg, the latter place twenty miles from the scene of action, was ineffectual, and thousands of them crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac into Washington, running over the sentinels with alarming precipitancy. Of course no one will impute their "retiring movement" to cowardice on their part. They only like Gen. Pierce at Bethel, lost their "pres nce of mind."

The details of the battle and list of the killed and wounded on our side, you may magine, is anxiously looked for here. The elegraph is used almost exclusively by the Government, and but little news from that quarter can reach the people. Every person in the city has either a friend or relative engaged in the battle, and the public susense, until the gazette containing the casualties is received, must be intense. A telegram says that the news was received by the Southern Ribhts men in Louisville with unfeigned delight. The correlative of this is, that the "bug-eaters" there are in sackcloth and ashes, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair in paroxysms of unmitigated grief, with the exception of the riproaring, raving, red-nosed, rowdy Rousseau, the hypocritical, honeyfuggling, housewaggling, hempworthy Harney, and moon looking down calmly and peacefully the pinchback, pugnosed, pewter-souled, upon the bloodiest field that the Continent pimp-patronizing Prentice, who, as usual, are drowning sorrow in the "fllowi'n bole."

Are the submissionists and coercionists of Kntucky so blind as not to see that they all the Alabama field officers, Col. Fisher, ate in the enactment of scenes within her and the North Carlina field officers, Adju- borders to which the French revolution

use as not to discover the gulf of anarchy and despotism into which they are drifting, by upholding through their representatives in the Northern Congress, a policy which receives the condemnation of the civilized world? Do they expect forever to hector it over the honest and true men of Kentucky on the ground of an assumed superiority of numbers, and force them into the support of a Government, the rottenest and most pernicious on the face of the earth? As dastardly political knaves have brought Kentucky to the degrading position she now occupies, by their vascillating, cowardly trickery, let the true patriots of her soil, who love constitutional liberty better than Yankee tyranny, who are willing to resist to the death a Government which substitutes the military for the civil power, and is waging a horrid war on a brave, noble, and honest people, draw their swords, and by open, virtuous, and undying opposition, rescue the State and place her in a position where she may command the

respect once so well merited. Yours, truly. C. Q. X.

The Northern Expedition to Kana-wha—Occupation of Charleston. We subjoin the bombastic account of the expedition of Gen. Cox, and his army of invasion into Western Virginia. It will be seen that it is a triumphal march in great strength, &c. Now when the next news omes from that quarter, and they should be driven away, captured, or slain, let not this be forgotten. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette:

Charleston, (Va.,) Friday July 26.

On Tuesday evening, an order was issued to the army at Camp Poca to prepare two days' rations and be ready to march at four o'clock the following morning.

A dense fog which covered the valley during the night, together with the unavoidable delay incident to striking the tents of an army, prevented our departure at the hour named in the General's order: but shortly after eight o'clock we were under way. The main column of the army followed the Charleston turnpike, which runs some district behind the hills overlooking the river. The Eleventh Ohio forming the advance, and the Second bogas Kentucky Regiment the rear guard. The fleet of Government steamboats, containing the army stores, under the command of Commodore Beltzhoover, cautiously felt their way up the river preceeded on the right and left by the Twelfth Ohio, which had been detached from the main column to act as skirmishers, and prevent a surprise to the best from realized. CHARLESTON, (VA.,) Friday July 26.

main column to act as skirmishers, and prevent a surprise to the boat from masked ed batteries, of which our frail barks have

a wholesome dread.

The main division of the army pushed on without meeting anything of moment, till they arrived in the vicinity of Tyler Creek, which empties into the Kanawha two miles below Charleston, and where it was supposed the Rebels would make a stand Here osed the Rebels would make a stand. Her they suddenly came upon a detachment of the enemy who precipitately fled at our approach, leaving behind them a warm supper of fried chicken, corn cakes, etc., to which our boys helped themselves without

Sometime after this, a steamboat was dissometime after this, a steamboat was discovered on the opposite side of the river, lying close, to the shore. She proved to be the "Julia Maffitt," owned by John Swasey, Esq., of your city, which had been pressed into rebel service. Captain Cotter at once advanced with a piece of rifled cannon, and fired a ball, which crashed through the frail craft, and sent the Rebels scampering up the bank in the wildest confu sion. Another shot was fired, when it was discovered that some Rebel, more courage-ous than his fellows, had tarried long enough to apply the torch to the boat. In minutes she was completely envel-

Before noon the two divisions of the arm came together near the mouth of Tyle Creek, whence they proceeded to the sub-urbs of Charleston, where they pitched their tents for the night. The boys are all in excellent spirits, notwithstanding their I must do the enemy the justice to say

that they have been industrious. At the point five miles below this, where the boats were apprehensive of an attack in case they advanced, is a fortification nearly a quarter of a mile in length, on which they have expended a good deal of muscle. It composed of timber, earth and salt barrels filled with sand, but is by no means formidable, and could be easily captured by a flank movement. Near the mouth of Ty-ler creek, however, where it was thought they would make a stand if it was their purpose to dispute our way below Charles ton, their entreanchments are much more formidable. The hillside is covered with

rifle pits, earthworks and masonry, amply sufficient to shelter one thousand men and with that number of resolute, determined fellows, could have been successfully defended against our entire force. Now ly defended against our entire force. Now that they have deserted Tyler Mountain we need not anticipate a fight this side of Gauley bridge, forty miles above, if there Charleston, which is altogether the most agreeable town in Western Virginia, is situated on a point at the juncture of Kana-wha and Elk rivers. It has, or had, a population of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand souls, and gave a large Union majority when the vote on the Secession ordinance was taken. Elk river is strands that support it with axes until it was unsafe to cross, and then fired the flooring, which fortunately only burned thirty or forty feet from the shore. This bridge is the pride of the town, and you can readily imagine that its people do not

love the traitors any the better for their attempt to destroy it. From the most reliable information w obtain, it appears that Wise's force is not more than thirty five hundred strong About seven hundred of these are said to have been impressed into the rebel ser-

vice.

It is the purpose of General Cox to make It is the purpose of General Cox to make an imposing display of his forces to-day.— His entrance into the town will be similar to that of General Scott into the City of Mexico. The whole army will be put in motion at once, and with flags flying, and drums beating, he will proceed on his way toward Gaiuley bridge. I think this demonstration of our strength will have a good effect. It would have been made last evening had not the suspension bridge been ing had not the suspension bridge been impassable. Capt. Lane's company of sap-pers and miners were busy all night strengthening the work

Before leaving Camp Pocat, two serious accidents occurred. A young man named James M. Gray, from Ashland, Ky., a member of Company F, Second Kentucky Regiment, was accidentable, when the a memour of Company F, Second Retucky Regiment, was accidentally shot by a comrade while on guard, and died a few hours afterward. Another, named John E. Spicer, belonging to Company F, Twelfth Ohio Regiment, accidentally shot himself through an arm.

I open my letter to announce that Colonel Guthrie, with half of the First bogus Kentucky Regiment, has just arrived.

M. P. M.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER.

july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory fain Street, four doors below Third.

WAR ITEMS.

WHAT RUSSELL THOUGHT OF THE BAT LE.- WASHINGTON, July 24, P. M.-Mr. Russell, of the London Times, states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century-no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline .- [Cor. Baltimore Exchange.

DHADLY IMPLEMENT OF WAR. The Raleigh State Journal thus describes the model of a compound revolver invented by Mr. T. F. Christman, of Wilson,

It consists of twelve rows of guns twelve in each, to each of which a revolver containing seven balls is attached, and re-volving on an axis in one minute. At each revolution 144 bullets are fired, and, in seven revolutions, occupying the space of one minute, 1,008 bullets are fired; all of which can be performed by a sensible lad which can be performed by a sensible lad of ten or twelve years, and one intelligent man to point the guns, which he is enabled to do with unerring certainty by means of a contrivance which need not here be ex-

The weekly recruiting reports of last week for the old army regiments show no improvement. Only twenty-two men were en isted in this city; one detachment of about a dozen arrived from Buffalo, and one from Rochester. Although several other rendezvous—those in the Department of the West—have been ordered to send on the persons accepted to this place. send on the persons accepted to this place, none have come as yet. In short, all the recruits obtained now for the regulars would not be more than enough to supply the current wants of the line in times of peace. The new eleven regiments have not a full company apiece as yet. If some volunteer regiments are not turned over wholesale to the War Department, it is difficult to see where privates and non-commissioned officers for the late army commissioned officers for the late army appointments will be found. In New York city, Yorkville, Fort Hamilton, Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Troy, N. Y., Boston, Cincinnati and Louisville, offices are open, "atterly regardless of expense," but candidates for military glory appear like angel visitants, "few and far between.—[N. Y. World 224]

FEDERAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The following three years' troops are now in Western Virginia, viz: Third, Fourth, Fitth, Sixth, Seventh Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Ohio regiments; the First and Section 1987. ond Kentucky; and the Thirteenth, Four-teenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Indi-ana regiments; also the Nineteenth Ohio ana regiments; also the Nineteenth Ohio regiment, whose term has expired, but they have patriotically volunteered to remain with General Rosecrans until he can safely dispense with their services. The foregoing make an aggregate of over 17,000 men. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ohio regiments have been ordered to move to the same field, and the former left on Thursday via Grafton. The latter moved on Friday morning. The four Indiana regiments and the Guthrie Grays are at and in the vicinity of Beverly and Cheat Mountain Pass. The others are distributed over the country, the major portion uted over the country he major portion being en route for the Kanawha country. SCENES AT THE PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT

At the President Street Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad this morning there was gathered as large a mass of humanity as on the pre ceding day, but the day passed off without anything occurring of an extraordinary character. Previous to six o'clock in the morning there had arrived on the ground five regiments of three months' volu teers, en route from Washington to their Second New Jersey, Colonels Johnson and Baker; Twenty-eighth New York, Colonel Bennet, and First Connecticut Regiments Colonel Burnham; numbering in ad about 3,500 men. Several of these regiments reached the depot the previous night, and were obliged to take up their quarters in-

side the depot buildings. ELLSWORTH ZOUANES DESERTING. On Tuesday, twelve of the Ellsworth Zouaves were captured at the Relay House, on the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad, by the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at that point. It appears the Zouaves were on their way from Washington to New York, having taken the ears at Washington, and left as deserters. As is cus-tomary, the regiment at the Relay House demanded the passports of the returning soldiers, and they having none, were arrest a as deserters and put in the guard hous Before this was accomplished, however, the Zouaves resisted, and a disturbance took place, when a file of soldiers appeared and marched them to the guard house at the point of the bayonet, where they were detained until the next down train, and then sent to Washington.

THE BOWIE KNIFE FIGHTERS. A Zonave who participated in the Man-assas battle, and was wounded, has been giving me some incidents of the fight. He says the Mississippians came up and met them hand to hand, throwing away their muskets, going in with bowie-knives.— These terrible instruments, fifteen to twenty inches long, were attached to a lasso, some four feet in length, fastened round the wrist. It was no uncommon thing to see these Mississippians plunge their bowie-knives, by throwing them in harpoon fashion, through and through the bodies of their antagouists, jerk them out again with terrible forecity, and repeat the experiment until they themselves were

A SPECK OF A RIOT.

Last Monday afternoon, as usual, the soldiers of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Harrisburg, were sup-plied with their customary rations of food, consisting of army biscuit, said to be as hard and almost as heavy as brickbats, and witer. The sold ers decline like they had subsisted on that kind of diet long enough and they ordered the man who hauled the parrels of bread there, to return with them. Failing to do this, the indigrant volunteers rolled the barrels down the main avenue is front of the Capitol, and down the stone steps, when they struck the iron fence; the heads came out, and the hard bread was scattered amid the cheers of the soldiers.-[Chicago Times. ABOLITION HOWL.

The Southern cannon are no longer in Charleston Bay, but on the sides of the Blue Ridge. General Beauregard has brought his batteries from Carolina to Virginia, and now literally menaces the Hights of Arlington. In April, Washington was in terror of a local rabble which had collects from the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Londoun and Jefferson. In July, the danger comes from a large. In July, the danger comes from a large, well disciplined, and a gallant army flushed with victory, commanded by able generals, and representing every community in the South, from the aristocratic planters of Virginia to the uncouth foresters, who roam through the woods of Texas.

QUITTING THE SERVICE. The first and another regiment of the Pennsylvania three months' volunteers, under the command of Gen. Patterson at Harper's Ferry, came down on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and took the Northern Central Railway, and Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad, for their respective homes. Railroads for their respective homes.— [Baltimore Sun.

SCRIPTURE LITERALLY FULFILLED. In the Book of Judges, Vith chapter, 14th, 15th and 16th verses, will be found the following remarkable words, which would have been an appropriate text for

would have been an appropriate text for last Sunday's pulpit.

And the Lord looked upon him, and said: Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midhanites; have not I sent thee. And he said unto him, O my Lord wherewith shall I save Israel; behold my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house. And the Lord said unto him, surely I will be with thee and thou shall smite the Midianites as one man.

New York to the Rescue—Twenty-Five Thousand More Volunteres Call-ED FOR—Proclamation of Gov. Morgan. The President of the United States having The President of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the Constitution and the laws, I do hereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendezvous will be at New York, Albany and Elmira; the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereauto set and Elmira; the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereauto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor,

LOCKWGOOD L. DOTY, Private Sec.

"BEAUREGARD GRAND MARGE"."

"BEAUREGARD GRAND MARCH."
We learn that a superb piece of martial nusic, composed for the Piano, has the ollowing motto:

"With Mortar, Paixhan and Petard, We send Old Abe our BEAUTEGARD," THE WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON,—An

officer of the army who arrived from Washington at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, states that not less than one thousand wounded were brought into the thousand wounded were brought into the various hospitals at Washington to-day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a rumor having gained currency that all the Fire Zonaves taken were put to death, a party of Zonaves broke into the hospital at Centerville, and killed the few wounded Confederates lying there.—I New York Times. there.-[New York Times.

Quartermaster Whiting, of the regiment from the State of Vermont, was recently killed by a scouting party of the Confeder-ates, about a mile beyond Newport News. In company with several officers, he had ventured beyond the pickets for the pur-pose of hunting for certify which pose of hunting for cattle which had got out of the army pastures.

Soon as it is done, the Union rifled can-non will be raised and mounted upon the ramparts near Fort Monroe, with the in-tention of commencing an action with the Confederate batteries in the vicinity, in-cluding Willoughby's Point and Sewell's Point, both of which are now being strengthened.

A correspondent of the World says: Nine-tenths of our killed and wounded were perforce left on the field, and in the hospitals at either end, and as the enemy retains the ground, we can get no accurate details of our losses.

One of the wounded at the battle of Bull's Ran, wore a watch, and the Minie ball which wounded the soldier in the shoulder, lodged in the watch, finally impedding itself among the works

Latest from Cairo-A Collision Imminent. The following is from the Cincinnati Ga-

They have positive information at head quarters that a fleet of five steamers came up from Memphis to Randolph on Wednesday, and began the transportation of troops to New Madrid, Mo. The Rebels are unusually active throughout this part of the State, and pretty reliable information leads to the opinion that they will attack our position at Bird's Point within a few days. Such faith, at all events is pheced in the ition at Bird's Point within a few days Such faith, at all events, is placed in the Prentiss, and an order is issued prohib

civilians from crossing over.

A gentleman just down from Smithland says that it is generally understood among the Secessionists of that quarter that the attack is to be made to night; and rumor has it that a fleet of boats are at Paducah. in readiness to bring down a force to act in conjunction with the Missourians, flanking us and pitching all, Caircites and Bird Pointers, together into the Mississippi.

There is intense excitement throughout the camp and town, consequent on these runors, and everybody is on the qui vive for the expected fight.

for the expected fight.

Our only fear is that they may get wind of the reception in store for them, and, go-ing up country toward Ironton, leave us to their right. Of one thing you may rest positively cer-

tain, there will be fighting in Southeast Missouri within a very short time.

The Eighth Regiment was paid off on yesterday—the privates getting an average of fitty dollars each, for three months' work. The Government The Government has done nobly by the boys, having given them (as mileage) from fifteen to twenty dollars more than they were expecting. Everybody is in fine spirits-money plenty, and a grand old fight imminent.

A gentleman of Baltimore received the

following letter from his son now in Washington: WASHINGTON, July 22.

The wounded continue to flock in, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, and every conceivable means, most all of them were without guns, knapsacks, &c., having, in their flight, thrown these inconvenient articles away.

Many of them rode two on a horse, some

Many of them rode two on a horse, some with their heads, arms, hands, and other portions of their bodies bandaged up, the rogs saturated with blood, plainly showing where the ball took effect, and many of them were shot in the back. Portion of an artillery company has just

gone past; they bring no guns, all of which they uncoupled from the front carriage, to expedite their dight, and left their guns in the hands of the Confeder ates. One poor fellow whom I handed up from the wharf was shot in the heel. I esked him how he came to be shot it have

asked him how he came to be shot there.
"By G—d, sir, I ran."
"You ran?"
"Yes; and I'll be d—d if I would not like to see the man that could stand before such desperate men as them d-d Southerners."

The Maryland men tried how daring they could act. Coming out of the masked batteries and waving the flag of Maryland and then coolly selecting their man would fire with that deliberation and precision

The Movements of Gen. Mc-

that rarely failed to hit the object.

We had a visit yesterday, says the New Orleans Picayune, of the 35th, from an intelligent gentleman, of Arkansas (Mr. Joe Bossert) who is fully posted as to the re-wards Carthage, Mo.

The Confederate troops, under Gen.
McCullough, and the Arkansas troops, un-der Gen. Pearce, they returned to camps
Jacksons and Walker, in Arkansas, near

the Missouri line. On the 13th inst., Gen McCullougn again

On the 13th inst., Gen McCullougn again left Camp Jackson for Missouri having under his command the 3d Louisiana Regiment, under Col. Hebert, the Arkansas Mounted Rifles, under Col. Churchill, and the Fort Smith Artillery, under Capt. Reid. The destination of the force was Flat Rock Creek, two and a half mi'es north of Keitsville, in Berry county, Mo.; at which point it was the intention of Gen. McCuliough to organize his forces and prepare for energetic operations.

LOUISVILLLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ......JULY 30.

STATE RIGHTS TICKET. For State Senate.

For House of Representatives from FIRST DISTRICT-T. E. C. BRINLY. SECOND DISTRICT-JAMES RUDD. THIRD DISTRICT-S. D. JOHNSTON. FOURTH DISTRICT-JOHN JOYES.

JEFF. BROWN.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co. DAVID MERRIWETHER.

Direct Taxes-Kentucky's Share-What For ?

The direct tax bill has passed the House of Representatives. Kentucky is specifically taxed EIGHT

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. In addition, an income tex, amounting to FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS is apportioned among the several States.

Kentucky's share of this last named tax will be about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more. Thus, by a vote of the Abolition Repre-

sentatives in Congress, is an annual tax of SIX TEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-LARS imposed on Kentucky. And this tax is to enable the Administration to raise only thirty millions of the five

bundred millions voted by Congress to carry on the war for a single year. Kentucky must pay her share of the five hundred millions as well as of the thirty

If her share of fifteen millions is one million and a half, what will be her propor-

tion of five hundred millions? It is a plain sum in the single rule of three. Any school boy can work it out.

The total State taxation of Kentucky is about one million of dollars, and this could hardly be raised last year-this could not be raised last year. We all remember that sheriff after sheriff came before the last Legislature and said their people could not pay their taxes, and asked further time in which to make their collections.

And now, when business is still further prostrated by the war, when our farmers and dealers are cut off from a market for their products of soil or workshop, that tax is to be made more than double-our hard pressed and already suffering people are to be required to pay in direct taxes two dollars and fifty cents where they paid one last year!

Can you do it, fellow-citizens? Ought you to pay such a tax to carry on

this wicked war against your brethren of the South?

Will you still listen to the wicked lies of those who have brought you to this taxation, and who ask you to starve your children and stint vourselves to pay it, in the false and delusive plea that it is to maintain the Government which they have destroyed and preserve the Constitution which they have violated?

This bill has passed the House of Repre sentatives-passed it yesterday:-it will soon pass the Senate:-fellow-citizens, you have one chance of escape-only one VOTE FOR NOBODY FOR THE LEGIS-LATURE WHO WILL NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO COLLECT THIS TAX.

Look at Home-Resist the Invasion of the Constitution-Maintain the Rights of the States. The Journal makes up a list of what it

calls outrages perpetrated by Tennessee, and says the Courier approves them all.

We believe there is not a single count in the indictment which can be sustained in its full breadth and length on respectable to the one or the other he shall be impeached by the Congress.

State officers, on the broad basis of the maintenance of the National Government by the suppression of the rebellion, provided the Democratic Committee consents. its full breadth and length on respectable the one or the other he shall be impeached testimony:-the most of them are accusations based on the false statements of the anonymous and irresponsible correspondents and informants of the Journal.

That individuals in Tennessee have done wrong in particular cases or under particular circumstances we have not denied; but as far as we have had an opportunity of investigating, the authorities of the State have taken no action not justified by the circumstances or made necessary by a proper regard for the safety of the people. On the contrary, the acts of tyranny in

Kentucky of which we complain, and those elsewhere which the Journal has defended, are committed by the officers of the despotic Government at Washington, and in violation of the Constitution and of the most sacred rights of the citizen.

Kentucky is, or claims to be, a neutral State, and if so, is entitled to the rights of dens of the war which she has deprecated and sought to avert.

It is not her war; it is not waged in defense of the Constitution of the United ate States. States; it is prosecuted in opposition to a principle which our State Constitution affirms in the strongest and most emphatic language it was possible for those who framed that instrument to use; and she at

least should be exempt from its evils. Instead of that, her citizens are denied the rights which belong to them whether she is a party to the war or not-they are denied the privileges secured to them by the Constitution-they are subjected to indignities and outrages which no officer of for purposes for which no appropriations the Government has the right to inflict on had been made by law. any freeman in the limits of the Confederacy:-an unwarranted surveillance is exercised over their acts, words, and almost over their thoughts by petty agents of a contemptible but crushing despotism; their footsteps are dogged by spies, and their acts are reported to the tyrants by creatures mean and base enough to perform for gold or favor the duties of informer; the most ordinary business intercouse between citizens of one part of the State and those of another part is subjected to the interference of the pensioned instruments of the Usurper; the protection of the laws is sought to be taken from us by act of Congress in legislating out of office an incorruptible judge; and step by step are the plans for the absolute enslavement of our people being perfected by the Administration:-the leaders of the falsely called "Union" party not only defend, but they

It is easy to encourage the nameless by giving publicity to their falsehoods about other States and the people of other States, and easy to base grave charges and serious complaints on these falsehoods; ported by oath or affirmation, or any legal but while the people of Kentucky are process whatever. ground to the earth by agents of the Federal Government acting without au- without due process of law.

thority of law and in defiance of law, it seems clear that their first duty is to themselves and their children, and that they de by force of arms, those who attempt to exercise authority over them to respect their rights and to obey the Constitution and the laws.

In 1856, in a speech at Frederick City, Md., Joseph Holt, now the pet of LIN-COLN, and the idol of all "the enemies of said, Lincoln was elected, urged the Detion and the preservation of the rights of

the States.' torn and bleeding, and the rights of the States are menaced with destruction, we would conjure you, our fellow-citizens of the State, irrespective of party divisions, to heed not the tricks and arts by which demagogues would divert your attention from your own wrongs to the evils of other peoples, to never consent to the violation of the Constitution or of the rights of the States, but, in the language of Mr. HOLT on the occasion referred to, to "ever

those veins in which flows the very life-blood of constitutional freedom. It is a step and a startling step gained towards that centralization which as a fathomless gulf is ever yawning for your federative republican system. The paling away of those stars which gleam upon your banner, fitting symbols of the States,

and the concentration of all political rule at Washington, cannot but be regarded the last calamity that could befall the land we all love so much. Should that hour of eclipse for the fortunes of the republic ever arrive, in which from the phrensied throes of party or the intrigues of lawless ambition, these luminaries, now so glorious in their harmony, shall shoot from their spheres and blindly rush to a common center, forming thus one mighty mass of political light and power, and grandeur, if you will, then indeed far-off nations might be dazzled by the blazing splendor of that new-born sun, but be assured that beneath its intense heat your liberties would wither away as withers the

Is this a War to Preserve the Union and the Constitution?

African desert.'

Thus, fellow-citizens, the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, concur in declaring solemnly that the ob-ject of the war on the part of the Government is simply and purely to preserve the Union and the Constitution. To what more could the Government pledge itself? What more could a patriot ask ?—[Louisville Journal.

The Journal, after quoting a declaration by the President that he doesn't propose to coerce or subjugate the seceded States, and a similar declaration by Congress coupled with a statement that the war is waged by the North to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, inquires, What more could a patriot ask?"

To which we reply: "A patriot" should ask that the President and the Congress shall not stultify themselves by acts which give the lie to their solemn declarations-that fair words shall not precede deeds of such atrocity as find Republican organs in Cincinnati proposes no place in the records of the present cen- to make peace. It insidiously holds out tury-that promises and pledges shall not be broken simultaneously with their an- State, calling on them to unite with the nouncement—that shameless falsehood and Republicans; and for what? not peace, but foul perjury shall not be justly laid at the to suppress the rebellion-to continue the door of the Chief Executive officer in the war against their own people. If the Dem-Government nor cover with infamy the ocrats will resolve only to take up arms in Representatives of the people and of the defense of their own homes and States, and States in the National Legislature: - every let the Black Republicans fight out the war patriot may ask, all good citizens should demand, that the President shall protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to the best of his ability faithfully execute the laws, and that

What are the facts?

Official statements when cuntradicted by facts known to the world, partisan resolutions adopted to deceive and mislead a confiding public, both intended to conceal the truth, and to shield the guilty from the vengeance of the people, should not be suffered to pass unquestioned when the means of exposure are at hand, nor will either be quoted in defense of the crimes they were designed to conceal but by those who would make themselves parties to the

conspiracy. On the 4th day of March, 1861, ABRAHAM LINCOLN took the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my

ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Since that date, he has, in person, or a neutral, and to be exempt from the bur- through his agents and officers, violated that Constitution, and thereby broken his

solemn oath, in the following particulars: 1. In declaring war against the Confeder-

2. In regulating commerce between the several States, and in annihilating it be-

tween a portion of them. 3. In raising armies. 4. In increasing the naval force of the

5. In suspending the writ of habeas

6. In giving a preference to the ports of one State over those of another. 7. In drawing money from the treasury

8. In sending troops into States when protection against domestic violence had not been applied for by the Governors or Legislatures thereof, and not to aid the

Federal officers in executing any legal pro-9. In violating treaties made and entered into between the United States and foreign powers, by closing to such powers a portion of the ports of States which he claims

are yet part of the Confederacy. 10. In abridging the freedom of speech as witnessed by the arrest of many citizens in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for condemning the course of the Administration.

11. In abridging the freedom of the press, as witnessed in the suppression by armed force of the Missouri State Journal and other papers in that State.

12. In infringing the right of the people to bear arms, as in Missouri and Maryland. 13. In violating "the right of the people creatures who pander to the wishes of to be secure in their persons, houses, pathose dressed in a little brief authority, pers, and effects, against unreasonable

searches and seizures. 14. In arresting citizens without war. rants issued upon probable cause and sup-

15. In depriving citizens of liberty

16. In taking private property for public se without just compensation.

17. In denying to the accused in crimin serve to be kicked and cuffed at the will of al prosecutions the right to a speedy and the tyrant unless they compel, if need be public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District in which the crime is charged to have been committed.

18. In entirely superseding the civif by the military law in whole cities and districts.

These things have all been done in less than five months-done in contempt of the the country" by whom, as the Journal lately | Constitution and in violation of his oath -done in the face of the American people mocracy, with whom he was then acting, and of the world; and yet the Journal to "never forget that their sublime mis- quotes an equivocal declaration made by sion is the guardianship of the Constitu- this man, this traitor to his country, this violator of his oath, this wicked and perfidious monster, to convince the people of And now, when the Constitution lies all Kentucky that the Constitution has thus been overthrown and trampled under foot in order to preserve it!

Nor is the other witness introduced by the Journal more credible. The members of Congress are each re-

quired to take an oath to support the Contitution of the United States. The members of the present Congress

have all taken this oath

President.

Yet, on assembling in the capitol, their attention was called by the President and bear in mind that every invasion of that Cabinet to the fact that the Administration charter of human rights, whether in the had usurped powers not delegated to the name of false philanthropy or of a re- Executive, some of which are expressly de morseless bigotry, which remains unre- nied to all the departments of the Governbuked and unavenged, not only tends to ment combined, with the request that they legalize the encroachment by the Executive its overthrow by destroying the prestige of its sanctity, but also to a depletion of on the powers conterred on them and on the rights of the people-they were asked to recognize and legalize the violation of the Constitution and the perjury of the

> It is their sworn duty to support the Constitution-it is their duty to impeach any officer of the Federal Government who may be guilty of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; but in contempt of this oath and this duty, they have either directly or indirectly inlorsed and sustained the unheard-of-before usurpations of the Executive; they have sanctioned the overthrow of the Constitution; they have consented to the establishment of a one man power in place of the free government erected by our fathers; they have betrayed the people, and abandoned the liberties of the country to the

mercy of the President. This Congress, making the dissolution of the Union irretrievable by the prosecution of the war against the South, sanctioning, in violation of their own oaths, the destruction of the Constitution, and voting 500,000 men and \$500,000,000 to subgreen herb amid the scorching sands of an jugate the Confederate States, brand themselves with eternal infamy by resolving that the war is waged by them, not to subjugate the South, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to "preserve" the Union; and the monstrous lie is quoted by the Journal to satisfy the people of the State that a policy based on a broken Constitution, and supported by falsehood and perjury, should be sustained by them, even while it is working their ruin and subverting their liberties.

> Members of the next Legislature will take an oath to support the Constitution:fellow-citizens, see to it, if you would be freemen, see to it if you love liberty, see to it if you would perpetuate republican institutions, that no man is returned to that body who is not committed in unequivocal terms to resistance to the usurpations of the President and to the violations of the the Constitution by Congress as well as by the Executive.

> Here is the way one of the Blac "the olive branch" to the Democrats of the of invasion, we will soon have peace:

THE OLIVE BRANCH.—The Republican State Central Committee have resolved to unite with the Democratic Committee in a call for a State Convention to nominate If not they resolve to call a Union Con vention of the people, on the same princi-ple. If the Democratic Committee means to have the Government maintained, and the rebellion suppressed, here is a chance

The Federals, in returning to Washington as rapidly as they did, performed a wonderful feat; however, they met with an unparalleled defeat. Yet for their safety they were indebted to their feet; some of their foot behaved well, but all ran away at the heel of the action, and when called upon refused to toe the mark.

In the recent retreat of the Federals t Manassas the means of conveyance was limited; paying passengers had no chance, there being such an immense number of

dead heads. We have heard of a flight of fancy and a flight of stone steps and the eagle's flight, but the flight of the Grand Army

transcends them all. Before the battle, the cry of the Grand Army was-Forward! to Richmond Now they are very sorry that they did not

give Richmond the cold shoulder. At Manassas the New Orleans Wash ngton Artillery gave a number of masked balls, which were largely attended with-

very destructive results. In the recent excursion of General Pierce to Big Bethel, Gen. Magruder wound up the entertainment by giving him a grand rout.

That eagle which the Federals saw over the field at Centreville, flying North, only "marshalled them the way that they should go."

The Grand Army marched toward Manassas with colors flying. On its return to Washington, instead of colors, the army was flying. That "fat lieutenant" who ran away

from his gun, ought to make his next appearance in Fallstaff. Was his name Nelson? In the battle of Manassas the Fed-

erals left immense spoils upon the field. We presume they were taken with a leav-Let every Kentuckian who sympa thizes with the South vote for the States

Right candidates. It is thought that Mr. Chase will not be able to drum up enough money to pay the fifer.

Everybody knows the cause of the ate panie at Bull Run. It was Beauregard's Southern chivalry.

The Grand Army at Manassas left everything upon the battle-field except themselves. The most disastrous panic yet-that

Which seized the Grand Army.

The Emancipationism of the Courier - The Abolitionism of the Journal-The Testimony of a Disinterested Witness.

The Courier, years ago, and under differ ent management, advocated the emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky:-so the Journal, and its echoes, charge; and we

For its course ther, the present edito of this paper, who has never in his life, by word or deed or insinuation even, counte nanced or supported what he deems the gigantic economical, social, and political eresy of emancipation, is not responsible Advocating that doctrine then, and deouncing now anti-slavery in every form

and under all circumstances, the Courier

may be accused of inconsistency; but the gentleman who now controls its columns has never doubted that slavery is a great moral, social, and political blessing, but has ever believed and maintained that its abolition would strike a blow at the prosperity of the country from which it would never recover, ruining the slaveholders, and inflicting a grievous and irreparable wrong on the non-slaveholder:-he has be longed to that school of politics which eaches, if it be preferred to state it so, the

livinity of slavery. Inconsistency is not, we believe, a crime and if we could sustain such an accusation against the Journal, we should not feel that it was worthy of an effort to do so .-Indeed, a case might without difficulty be made out against it with sufficient clearness to satisfy that portion of the public who have not critically observed its course; but we are not prepared to assert that its inconsistency is not more apparent than real-we are not prepared to say that it has not been, first and last and all the time. the active ally of anti-slavery, the determined, unwavering, and ever consisten enemy of slavery.

At any rate, the responsibility for the ourse of the Journal, if any, attaches to those who now control it, who are, also fairly entitled to whatever credit or honor results from its conduct.

We would not for the world do our eighbors the slightest wrong-would not f we could, tear from their brows one of the laurels with which they have been justly crowned, nor add a pennyweight to any responsibility they have justly incurred; and as they have been good enough to intimate that we know very little about the antecedents of some of the newspapers in the city, we shall not, at present, attempt to present the views to which we understand the Journal to have been as true as the needle to the pole, lest it might be supposed that for party ends we had over strained the record, or said that our ignorance disqualified us for the task, but will introduce a witness whose competency will not be questioned, and whose vera city cannot be impeached by the defend ant-THE EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE DEM-OCRAT, whose name flies at the head of the Journal's columns as the candidate of its party for the Legislaure from Jefferson county.

The following article is copied verbatim and entire from the Louisville Daily Democrat of April 8th, 1856-a paper then and now edited by John H. Harney, a member of the Lincoln State Central Commitee for Kentucky, and a candidate of the party represented by that Committee for the Legislature from this county:

Abolitionism and Niggerism OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL

FOR THE EQUALITY OF The Negro and the White Man, And Against Slaveholders,

TOTOMETER

He and Seward Call Aristograts. ALL MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO LIBERTY NO MATTER WHAT COLOR.

[Journal of 1844. Speaking of Mr. Clay, he says: "The struggle was a flerce one, but the advo-ences of slavery prevailed, and the young cham-sion of liberty and equal rights, who had made the aristocrats tremble for their ancient prerog-tive, became unpopular on account of the par-te had acted. The true principles of slavery were not then understood; the idea of emanci-pation was new."

ation was new."
[Life of Clay, 2d section, page 21. PRENTICE LONGING FOR NEGRO FREEDOM IN KENTUCKY—PREDICTING THAT IT WILL COME, AND PROMISING TO HELP. We have ever looked forward to the day when kentucky should contain within her bounds no londmen, and we hope to live to see the light of such a day.

[Journal, August 24, 1845. Many of the best minds of the State are en aged with the subject of emancipation, and new will express freely their opinions and act eely upon them.

freely upon them.

We must make up our minds to meet that
Question, for no human power can stop it.

[Journal, August 21, 1845. [Journal, August 21, 1845.]
We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be promoted by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter—We await the movement, and shall stand ready to second it whenever our aid can be of any avail.

[To him [Clay] more than any other, Individ.

"To him [Clay] more than any other individ-ual is to be ascribed the great revolution which has taken place in public sentiment upon this subject; a revolution whose wheels must con-tinue to move onward till they reach the goal of universal freedom. A conviction of the ex-pediency and necessity of ultimate emancipa-tion has been spreading farther and farther among our countrymen, and taking deeper and deeper root in their minds, and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to forstell the end."

[Life of Clay, page 22.

PRENTICE ON SLAVERY IN GENERAL-"MONSTER "Mr. Clayviews slavery in the abstract with unmingled abhorrence. He Justly considers it a monster of evil; a deadly vampire draining away the life-blood of the Republic."

[Life of Clay, page 273. PRENTICE ON THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SLAVE-

"FIERCE HEARTS AND DARK HANDS," ETC On the same page he adds:

"He [Clay] proclaimed in vivid colors the sufferings, the bodily degradation, of the slaves. He spoke of the dangers to be apprehended from the insurrection of the blacks, when in every abiding place of slavery there were fierce hearts brooding over the accumulated wrongs of years, and dark hands ready to grasp the firebrand and the dagger." PRENTICE EXCUSING THE NEGRO FOR KILLIN HIS MASTER, ON ACCOUNT OF THE BAD PAS

SIONS FOSTERED AND UNCHAINED IN ALL THEIR WILDNESS AND STRENGTH BY THE VRONGS OF SLAVERY. On page 17 of the Life of Henry Clay, he

The law of manslaughter inquire: only as to the fact of the existence of the excitement at the time the deed is perpetrated, and its provisions are as valid in behalf of the slave as any other member of the community, unless it can be shown that the endurance of the wrongs and miseries of slavery annihilates the darker passions instead of fostering and unchaining them in all their wildness and strength.

PRENTICE MAKES A HERO OF SAID NEGRO Soon afterward he was borne to the place of execution, and the spirit and pride of character which he there displayed is said to have been worthy of a Roman patriot. Being asked whether he was anxions that his life should be spared—"No," said he sternly, "I would not live a day longer, unless in the enjoyment of liberty."

MR. CLAY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS NIGGERISM. MR. CLAY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS NIGGERISM.

I deem it proper to say that Mr. Clay is in no degree responsible for the manner or matter of a single paragraph in the volume. I have often had the pleasure of meeting him in society, but I am confident that he has communicated to me far less informatien with regard to himself than he naturally would have done had he not known that I was preparing a sketch of his life. Some months ago my publishers applied to him, by letter to know whether he was willing that his biography should be given to the world.—

In his answer, he stated that as his acts were before his tellow-citizens, he could properly exletter, to know whether he was willing that his biography should be given to the world.

In his answer, he stated that as his acts were before his fellow-citizens, he could properly exercise no censorship or control over the contents, either of friends or enemies, but that he must frankly acknowledge the repugnance of his own private feelings to the contemplated publication. Had I read the answer in season, I should have remained in New England.

Community.

Bombastes Furioso.—Gen. McClellan is said in the New York Tribune, to have tellegraphed to Gen. Scott, that if he would send him three Colonels fit to command regiments, he would make an immediate publication. Had I read the answer in season, I should have remained in New England.

Western Virginia.

PRENTICE AGAINST THE "SIN" OF EXTENDING They (the Liberty party) are, above all others, the men upon whose heads rests the sin of extending the area of slavery, for they were warned and besought, through the public press and by their fellow-citizens, to frown down all connection with Texas and her "peculiar institutions."

[Journal, Feb. 21, 1845.

PRENTICE'S APOLOGY FOR HIS ABOLITIONISM—ON ACCOUNT OF BAD RAISING.

ON ACCOUNT OF BAD RAISING.

The editor of the Democrat has raked up extracts from our biography of Mr. Clay, written and published upwards of a quarter of a century ago, when we were a citizen of New England, to show, not that we were in favor of abolishing slavery, but that we then thought slavery a very bad thing. Undoubtedly we did think thus of it; we had at that time een no person that thought, or seemed to think, differently. We were educated and brought up from childhood to regard slavery as an evil wherever it existed, the opposite view of the matter having never been presented to our mind. We do not imagine that a quarter of a century ago, a nan of any party or degree could be found in New England who did not think of slavery what we said of it in the biography we wrote. The subject of slavery was not a fiftieth part so well understood there at that time as it is now, and it is not very well understood there now. We, ourselves, from tbinking slavery under all circumstances an evil, have come to think it an evil in climates where it is not required, and a good in those where it is.

GOOD IN HOUSE WEITER IS.

MEN WHO DE YOUNCED ATTACKS UPON SLAVERY
—HIS SNEERS AT ANY DEPENSE OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY, AND HIS HOPE THAT
SOME NORTHERN MAN WOULD KICK ONE OF
THE CHUVALRY, AS HE SNEERINGLY CALLS
SOUTHERN MEN.

SOUTHERN MEN.

THE CHIVALRY.—The Chivalry went off very brilliantly a few days ago in Congress. Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, was the gun of the occasion. He was making a chivalrous speech on the subject of Abolition petitions, and of course waxed very warm and intensely eloquent; amongst others, of burning and blending pride and scorn, in the report of his speech in the Intelligencer, Mr. Burt said: "He should give just offense to his constitu-nts and incur his own classteem, if he could e induced ever to vindicate on this floor any pastitution of his State; but he would say any anguage was impotent to express the u

arded the miserable, upstart, huckstering mor-ality of the North, in her attempt to hold up he institutions of the South to the contempt and reprobation of the world." and reprobation of the world."

Now this is what we like hugely. It is a fair sample of chivalry approaching the full-head intensity at which it becomes more brilliant and scorehing than sunbeams at mid-day. If we had been at the chivalric gentleman's side, we shoulder and sourced—"Go it. Burt." Nothing can be truer taan it weuld be very unbecoming in the chivalry to vindicate any of the institutions it cherishes, which were framed in accordance with the dictates of the most apportative, pre-sminent visidom. The gross minds that re-aminent wisdom. The gross minds tua row up in the North are wholly unable to ap-reciate the chivalry institutions, and manifes he greatest presumption in striving to ascend to the height of the great argument on which the

Mr. Beardsly, of New York, got on his feet, and said a few words in extenuation of what had previously said, and for which chivalry skinning him. Whereupon the chivalry become and exclaimed.

and said a few words in extenuation of what he had previously said, and for which chivalry was skinning him. Whereupon the chivalry boiled over and exclaimed:

"Whoever used such epithets as had been applied to the institution of slavery he denounced here, and held hinself responsible elsewhere."

Dr. Beardsly grew fierce, and asked—"What is that you say, sir?"

In reply, the chivalry said—"I said, I held myself responsible for my words elsewhere." He here repeated that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bradley] had used expressions that had no foundation. If this remark was offensive, he left it to the person offended to seek his address. The gentleman had denounced the institution of slavery—no, perhaps not denou need it—but he had spoken disrespectfully of an institution with which he [Mr. B.] and his constituents were identified—an institution in the middle of which he had grown up, and one to which the State which he in part represented attributed much that was illustrious in her history and ennobling in her condition.

The most illustrious thing slavery has preduced is, the South Carolina chicalry, so characteristically illustrated in the conduct of Mr. Burt.—To speak disparagingly of such an institution, should of course subject impertment Northerners to such excruciating torments as were inflicted by the eloquent tongue of chivalry on poor Beardsly.

But the chivalry tells Beardsly that it is responsible elsewhere. This is very significant, and calls up visions of an invitation for pistols and coffee for two. But Beardsly, like all other Northern Locos, does not love that way of adjusting difficulties. The chivalry is perfectly aware of this fact. It knows Northern men will not shoot nor be shot. They have cold lead. In this fact is to be found the reason why the chivalry really thought there was a chance of a fight, like its great exemplar, Sir John Falstaff, it would be very particular in making propositions which might end in a shivering of the body and a shaking of the hands.

What we wonder a partic

What we wonder at particularly is, the Christian manner in which the Northern men beathese eloquent outpourings of scorn and contempt. We wonder that a Northern foot canal. nd with an instinct to guide itself to alry's coat-tail. A few such applicated draw the spirit from the head to the of the chivalry, and then, instead of talking blood and thunder, it would take to its heels win admiration for its wonderful fleetness.

A Very Great Outrage. Can't our amiable philanthropic ally of the Lincoln Government, the Louisville Journal, be induced to show this little picture to its readers? Here is a very re spectable man, who came very near meet ing "an ignominious death" by mob violence, at the hands of Abolitionists, in his own neighborhood. Will the Journal publish it, or screen its friends, as it happens to be the other side of the case? We copy from the Stark County (Ohio) Democra A SECESSIONIST IN TROUBLE,-The Medical Gazette states that a Secessionist was in Medina last Friday, a man by the name

of Briggs, who came near meeting an igno-minious death. He was given thirty min-utes to leave the town, and he left in a utes to leave the town, and he left in a hurry.—[Onio State Journal.

This "Secessionist," who was in trouble in the little Federal Abolition hole of Medina, was Mr. B. B. Briggs, a respectable farmer of Sharon, in that county, who, for near thirty years as boy and man, has there resided and has ever borne an unble mished observed.

character.

Mr. Briggs left only when he got ready, and not before, of course not till the cowardly stay at homes had threatened to hang him. Among the leaders of the Medina mobites was an ex-Mayor of that town and Myron C. Hill, now the member of the Legislature from county, and always a Federal Abolitionist. A pitiful whelp is he to

put on airs of patriotism!

The editors of the Journal and the Gazette seem to rejoice over the mob spirit! Now, we set all such pitiful scoundrels down as arrant cowards, and only ask of such blood-hound knaves to engage in the villainy they encourage.

The Doings of the Government Tricks and Robberies Exposed. The Stark county, (Ohio) Democrat, thus lets the cat a real swinge cat, out of the bag. What a beautiful, merciful, honorable, peaceful, truthful, honest Government we have. Look at it: Much indignation exists at Warren,

Much indignation exists at warren, Trumbull county, on account of the expulsion of Lieut. Stratton and eight men from the Trumbull Rifles, by General Rosecrans. They were disgraced and expelled on a charge of plundering the peaceable citizens of Virginia. They were in the 19th Regiment. The authorities in Columbus would not grant them a trial. The people of

ment. The authorities in Columbus would not grant them a trial. The people of Warren are greatly incensed at the treatment of Stratton and his men.

We suppose the abolition Republicans in authority think it all right to plunder in another way. It is all right for young Lincoln to clear twenty-four thousand dollars a week from a contract! Is it all right for Cameron and his friends to plunder and pillage by thousands and tens of thouscameron and his fields to plander and pillage by thousands and tens of thousands? Is it all right for Dennison, his relations and friends to do likewise? Is it all right for James M. Brown, of Massillion, to pocket some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars off the miserable clothing furnished our soldiers? Was it all right, according the property of the penison's friend to to these gentry, for Dennison's friend to make 3½ cents each off some twelve or fifteen thousand tin cups, and another to clear ten or twelve thousand dollars off the camp kettle contract? In fact it has been the grand plunder scheme from President down; and these poor starving sol-diers were disgraced while the big thieves are to be respected and looked up to!

It is due to Stratton and his men to say that they dony the truth of the convenient that they deny the truth of the accusation brought against them, and the Warren papers say they have the sympathy of that

#### Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED .- Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office. 456 Market street, between Third and Fourth, north side, five overs shove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or forwarded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and dirictly confidential. A. Busin sep\$0 dtf

JUST THE THING .- Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated-now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLean's CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIR OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may b sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, try it .- [Evening Mirror. To Cash Buyers .- In conforming to the

ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for eash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line o come to offer extra inducements. Their comestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens, Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers.

FURNITURE. - Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at whole sale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motte is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,-I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF NOTICE! ATR. HITE B. HENRY is a partner in our fir Mifron this date. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioners and Cemmission Merchants, No. 222 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel, 1930 d5

One or two pairs of Colt's Army and Navy Revolvers can be had a a reasonable 0 price by applying at the Courier office Counting-room. jy20 d3

COLT'S PISTOLS.

HARRIS HOUSE (GENERAL STAGE OFFICE) LEBANON, KY We learn from persons viviling Lebanon that this very popular House is conducted that this very popular House is conducted that it is a superior style (with moderate charges). Persons viviling Lebanon withing to travel by stage or private conveyance, will find it to their interest to stop at this House. A free amplitus is run from he Railroad Depot to the Hotel. We rise all to give Mrs. HARKIS a trial.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS! Three Thread and Bleached before Embroidered!

LARGE AND SPLENDID Assortment of choice patterns of our own LATE IMPORTATIONS

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES, FOR CASH! HITE & SMALL,

Main street, between Third and Fourth, three doors west of Bank of Louisville. WANTED. A Good cook, washer and ironer for a small family. Apply at this office.

FOR HIRE, A NEGRO GIRL about 17 years of age-good nurse, washer and ironer. Call at No. 11, U. S. Hotel. 1927 d3\*

TEACHER WANTED, OR an Academy in the interior of Kentuci A Southern lady, capable of teaching Frene dress G., box 888, Louisville Post-office, e47 dtf

DOG MUZZLES.

500 MUZZLES, all sizes, for sale at a very low price. iy27 d6 H. W. WILKES, Jr., Fourth st, next door to National Hotel. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1861. LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 18dl.)

Sealed PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 13 o'clock FRIDAY, the 2d day of August, 18dl. for making earth fill and covering same with broken stone, between the Engine House and river shore, and also for M'Adamizing the road leading up the hill to the Reservoir. Plans and specifications for doing the work can be seen in the Engineer's office.

Terms of payment will be made known on application to jy26 dtd President Louisville Water Co.

Office of the Adams Express Co.,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

EXPRESS NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-

....AT 7 A. M. BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

S. A. JONES, Agent.

LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

President's Office Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1861. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE, AND FRANKFORF RALEGAD COMPANY are he convinced that the regular annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Wednesday, the Sist July, 1991.

EDW. D. HOBBS, Prest. 178 dec. 1891.

COAL. COAL.

#### Angust Election.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. IOHNSTON is the Southern Rights candi-for the Legislature in the Third District, d of the 5th and 6th wards 1723 dte FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURT WM. G. TAYLOR is a candidate for Clerk of the Oldham County Court, at the August elec-m23 dawte

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

# SOUTHERN



will so which is now being worn so extensively in the South and urdish an article of superior quality, which I will arrant FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. EF A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on tand. L. RICHARDSON.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERY Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

311 MAIN STREET. LOUISVILLE, KY. TURNIP SEED.

For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & WHEAT FANS. E celebrated Climax Fan-Choffer and Sep-

317 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE WILL OFFER FOR CASH, ON

DRESS GOODS

Twenty-Five per Cent Reduction. Also-20 CASES AND BALES of SHIRTING and HEETING, at old prices.

CES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., will be sold low. Those in want of DOMESTIC GOODS for

> S. BARKER & CO. HORSE WANTED.

PROCLAMATION.

reby notifies to comme them within their premise until the st of September, 1846, under the penity of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with us above requisition. The proper authorities are iso required to destroy all dogs running at large pring the above p. riod.

Mayon's Espece, July 18, 1861. jy25 d30 SECONDARY SYPHILIS!



One department of our Dispensary is specially levoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females. These fourths of the mortality among American women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whires," Sexual Weakness, Palinful and Suppressed Menstruation. Nervous and General Debility, Hypochondria or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Womb, redected from a false delicacy. Those afficied with the above, or any other diseases, are respectfully invited to consult us, free of charge, either personally or by letter, and no case will be taken under treatment unless we are satisfied it may be curred, or at least greatly refleved.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—A new article for either sex, arranged upon physiological and chemical principles, by which the number of offspring may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use bein in accordance with natural laws, requires the violation of no principle of health or morality. Full directions accompany it; also, a work by the inventor, entitled "The Physiology of Generation, on the Secret of Limi ing or increasing the Offspring at Will, "illustrated by eight beautiful cuts, explaining the principles upon which it acts, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive, together with the directions and book, will be sent under seal through the post, or may be had at the office. This article is infailible, and varrounded to never state. Price Pivz DoLLARS.

Apply to or a direct.

OFFICE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS CO., POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS-GO-ING SOUTH.

RATES—For single Letters—16 ounce or under then going under 500 miles from Nashville, Tenn. When going over 500 miles from Nashvillo, Tenn. When going over 500 miles from Nashville, Ten 33 cents

Malls close daily at 7% o'clock A. M., and ar accompanied by a special messenger.

N. B. — Persons outside of this city siculd escense their letter together with the money in another envelope, and the whole addressed to the Company at Louisville.

1725 668wl

W. PITKIN .... WM. L. P. WIARD ... BENJ. F. AVERY.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Purple or Red Top, Large White Globe, Larry White Worfolk, Purple-Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turois-growth of Isol. PITKIN, WIARD & CO. CIBER MILLS AND WINE PRESS

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

AT

Also-150 pieces of IRISH LINENS very cheap. 200 pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS at 10 cents per Also-One whole stock of WHITE GOODS, LA-

amily use can buy them now 20 PER CENT, LESS han they will pay for the same goods after a few jy28 dtf

Any one having a good saddle Horse that they wish well kept in the country, with moderate usary, for his feed until November or December, with inform me at this office. R. S EVANS.

LL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having do is in their possession, are elly notified to compare them within their premi-until the .st of September, 1861, under the pen-of \$20 for refusing og neglecting to comply with

And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, nereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheur tism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Mea



anted to never Mus. Find Dispensary.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.

Louisville, Ex. office-No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three-year old
Mules, Real Estate, and Real
Estate Notes (the city of Louis
ville, Ky.,) for NEGNOES, Apply to John Burks, near this city.

JAMES B, BURKS.

On Sunday, while the battle was raging between the Federal and Confederate forces, millions of men and women throughout the country were assembled in their respective places of worship, and as they participated in the solemn service of the day, the thoughts of many of them were doubtless with their countrymen who were engaged in that dread struggle. To those who sympathized with the men of the South in their resistance to the invading hosts of the North, the lesson of the day which was read in all the Protestant Episcopal churches, must have seemed peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. We learn that this portion of the service produced no little sensation in many of the churches. It is a singular coincidence that the 14th chapter of Exodus should have been among the lessons of the day at such a time. We subjoin a few verses of it, and our readers will see that it required no stretch of the imagination to deem them applicable to the present time:

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baal zephon; before it shall ye encamp by

For Pharaoh will say of the children of For Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in.

And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his

host; that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. And they did so.

And it was told the King of Egypt that the people fied, and the heart of Pharaoh and of his servants was turned against the people, and they said, Why have we done this that we have let I snael go from serv. this, that we have let Israel go from serv-And he made ready his chariot, and took

his people with kim:

And hetook six hundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt, and captains over every one of them.

And the Lord hardened the heart of Pha-

rach King of Egypt, and he pursued after the children of Israel, and the children of Israel went out with a high hand.

But the Egyptians pursued after them, all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his army, and overand his horsemen, and his army, and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside
Pihahiroth, before Baal-zephon.

And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and behold, the Egyptiats marched after them;
and they were sore afraid; and the
children of Israel cried out unto the
Lord. \* \* \*

And Moses said unto the people, Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you to day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for-

The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch out thy hand over the sea, that the waters may come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots and upon their horsemen. And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fied against it, and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of And the waters returned, and covered

the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea af-ter them—there remained not so much as one of them.
But the children of Israel walked upon

dry land in the midst of the sea; and the waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand and on their left. Thus the Lord saved Israel that day out of the hand of the Egyptians; and Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea-

Now and Then-Before and After the Battle of Manassas, Fought July

21-22. Gentlemen about town who want to hear about the progress of hostilities in Virginia, are now in the habit of asking 'What news from the race-ground?"-

[Louisville Journal, July 20. THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.—The battle at Manassas has been fought. The result appears to have been the triumph of the Confederate forces, and the overwhelming

defeat of the United States army .- [Lou. Jour., July 23. But nothing can stand before the indomitable pluck of the Northern troops, Manassas will full into our hands as Bull's Run has. So will Richmond, and every ce where the Confederates dare to make We are now realizing the differ

ence between true courage and false, fire-

eating chivalry.-[Cin. Gaz., July 22. THE POSITION AT MANASSAS - After tre mendous tighting, against great odds, at the Bull Run batteries, and immense slaughter -in which our troops behaved with the utmost enthusiasm—the center seems to have been taken with a sudden panic, such as sometimes has taken the best troops-such for instance, as the French were taken with at Solferino—and retreated in disorder.— Deprived of the support of the center, the wings were compelled to retire. It is pro-bable that our troops in the advance were disheartened by the knowledge which then became impressed on them that the Con-ederates outnumbered them two to one, and by their impregnable entrenchments,

the character of which they had seen at Bull Run.—[Cin. Gazette, July 23. Will the Louisville Journal favor the sporting circles with further interesting racing reports, and the Cincinnati Gazette oblige military circles by further instruc. tive discriminations "between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry?"

#### Discharge of Officers-General Bank's New Command.

The following is the official order for the discharge of General Patterson and other officers, whose term of service has expired: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GEN'L'S. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46: 1. Major-General Robert Patterson, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th inst., when his term of duty will expire. Brevet Major-General Cadwallader, also of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged upon the receipt of his order, and this term of the receipt of his order, and this term of

2. Major-General Dix, of the United States forces, will relieve Major-General Banks of the same service in his present command, which will in future be called the Department of Maryland, headquarters at Bathmare. Unon being relieved by Maryland. the Department of Maryland, headquarters at Baltimore. Upon being relieved by Major-General Buk, Major-General Baks will proceed to the valley of Virginia, and assume command of the army now under Major-General Patterson, when that Department will be called the Department of Shenandoah, headquarters in the filed.

3. The following named general officers will be honorably discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service, as set hereinafter opposite their respective names, viz:

New York State Militia—Major-General

New York State Militia—Major-General Standford, August 18, 1861.

New Jersey Volunteers—Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon, July 30, 1861.

Ohio Volunteers—Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, July 30, 1861; Brigadier-General J. N. Bates, August 27, 1861.

Indiana Volunteers—Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, July 27, 1861.

4. Surgeons of brigades rank as surgeons only.

5. Officers mustering out volunteers will charge upon the rolls the indebtedness of the troops to the State by which they were furnished.

#### WAR ITEMS.

LOSS OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT. New York, July 24—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Washington, re ports that the Fifth Maine Regiment is now at Alexandria, 500 strong, having lost 50 killed, 60 wounded and 300 taken prison

When the 14th New York entered th field, they passed a wounded Major of the Rebel army, who begged for water. A private gave it to him, and he offered his gold watch in return. The private declined to take it, but the Major insisted, as he said me one else would get it if he did not. Among the dispatches received at the Washington office after the battle, was the following, addressed to a member of the Sixty-ninth:

"NEW YORK, July 29th, 1861. "Your wife wishes to know if you are dead, alive, or wounded. If dead, please send the body on.

THE RICH MOUNTAIN FIGHT. As an instance of the bravery of some of the Virginians, it is related of a gentleman from Buckingham county, Lieut. Boyd, of the Lee Guards, that he dashed into the lines of the enemy alone and single handed, and made direct for the commandin officer. A dozen men, with arms in the shot which killed him when within a few yards of his object, he must have killed his man. This comes from the General him self, having been communicated to the paroled officers, and is, therefore, a just tribute to a brave man. Lieut. Boyd was the sou of a Methodist clergyman, and was a man of powerful frame and fine intellect.

SECESSIONISTS JUBILANT. The Secessionists at Fairfax Court House were in high glee. The negroes were wheeling off Government stores for pri-vate uses, of which the roads were full.

THE BATTERIES AT MANASSAS. A Union man living near Fairfax assured our informants he had seen the intrench-ments at Manassas, and that there were nine miles of batteries there.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION. AN IMPORTANT POSITION.

On a hill commanding the battle field was a house, the possession of which position would have given our men a decided advantage in operations against the enemy's Latteries. A charge was ordered to obtain it, but regiment after regiment came up, were broken by the heavy firing of the enemy, fell back, and from that moment the fate of the day was decided.

PRIVATEERS OFF HATTERAS. New York, July 22.—The British schr. Teviot, from Nassau (N. P.) reports, off Hatteras, on the 19th, she was chased by a pirate schooler, who fired twice. When the schooler was hove to she was allowed to schooner was hove to she was allowed to proceed, on her nationality being ascertained. The pirate was a pilot boar about fifty feet long, painted deep lead color, and copper bottomed. No name on her stern. She had a long gun amidships and was manned by thirty men. The Teviot also reports seeing a steamer off the Hole in the Wall, which made for the schooner, but afterwards shaped her course for the Hole in the Wall. in the Wall.

DARKIES SHOOTING ABOLITIONISTS, The war has dispelled one delusion of The war has dispelled one delusion of the Abolitionists. The negroes regard them as enemies instead of friends. No insurrection has occurred in the South—no important stampede of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary, they have jeered at and insulted our troops, have readily enlisted in the rebel army, and on Sunday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as it abolition had never existed. These are the creatures for whose sake Loveiov. as it about on had never existed. These are the creatures for whose sake Lovejoy, Chandler and Pomeroy are agitating the nation, and to whom they would unconstitutionally extend the privileges of freemen and equality.—[Northern Exchange. THE RUN AT MANASSAS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the sudden arrival of one Eggleston, on change—just in from the great race, and the crywas "A speech! a speech from Ben. Eggleston!" "Gentlemen," replied he, "I did not come here to speak, but I will merely state what, perhaps, you do not know—that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a much faster runner than the Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Hamilton county; for he made better time Hamilton county; for he made better time on the track between Manassas Junction and Washington." Mr. Eggleston conced-ed that our Congressman's pace was terrific, but the Massachusetts nag outfooted him

The New York Tribune bas a correspondent who thus describes the Kentucky regiment in the army of Gen. Johnston, in Virginia, watching Gen. Patterson's Divivision:

Among the troops was one regiment of over 1,000 Kentuckians, armed with rifles and bowie-knives. They refused to take but one round of eartridges to go into the contemplated figure with Gen. Patterson's contemplated fight with Gen. Patterson's column, intending to lie hid on the ground in the artificial thickets until our troops should approach, and then make at them with their bowie-knives. This might have made some desperate fighting; but our bayonets would probably have been an overmatch for their knives. The men of the Kentucky regiment are described as a savage and desperate set, who exhibited their ferocious disposition on the slightest pretext, and kept every one in terror of them; they consider it a pleasant diversion to chop a man up with an Arkansas tooththem; they consider it a pleasant diversion to chop a man up with an Arkansas toothpick. The wife of one of them is the vivandiere of the regiment; she is a thorough soldier, and acts as a lieutenant of a company, which she drills herself. She is said to be very handsome, and a perfect Amazon. Her dress is very gay and conspicuous. Her ruffian comrades take great pride in their fierce and dashing heroine; and she is as anxious to split a Yankee with her bowie-knife as the bloodiest-minded wretch among them. wretch among them.

SLAUGHTER OF THE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS WASHINGTON, July 24.-In the Rhode Island regiments, two hundred and twenty are killed, wounded, and missing. I visited these regiments this afternoon, and the gloom that hangs over them is lainful.—
Instead of the admiring thousands who were wont to witness their evening parades, but few stragglers were seen; and on the place where their splendid batteries were planted there is now but a single guy. The planted there is now but a single gan. The Bhode Island First hope to get off home to-morrow; they lose seventy-nine in killed, wounded, and missing—of whom forty-six are killed and missing.

THE KILLED, WOENDED, AND MISSING. It is impossible, says the Hartford Times, to get a correct list of the killed and wounded—and we refrain from publishing the imperfect and uncertain lists which appear in some of the papers. Our loss and casualties among officers seems to have been disproportionately large. It is known that 55,000 men marched to the battle, and that several regiments joined this army or the way. The number of the same army now, according to the accounts from Wash ington, seems to be 40,000. This would leave 15,000 to 20,000 unaccounted for.

RUSSELL ON THE RETREAT. Last Sunday afternoon, Mr. G. P. Putnam of this city and a friend were leisurely walking on the road between Fairfax and Centerville, Virginia, at a point where a Michigan regiment was drawn up across the road. At this moment, from the direction of Centerville, there came rushing the road. At this moment, from the direction of Centerville, there came rushing onward a confused mass of transportation and artillery wagons, ambulances, Congressmen, carriages, horsemen, pedestrians, &c., all in headlong flight, on the way to Washington on "important business." Among these a solitary horseman, English as to his aspect, and fat and ruddy as to his appearance, galloped up with great rapidity, and demanded in stammering tones a passage through the line. His stammering niterance was more confused owing to the doubt in his own mind whether he was at the mercy of a Union or a Secession regithe mercy of a Union or a Secession regi-ment. The Colonel refused to allow him to pass, but finally yielded, on his asserting that he was a civilian, and that he had a pass from Gen. Scott. The pass showed that he was Wm. H. Russell, LL. D., and the pussy Englishman gave new meaning to the fateful day of "Bull's" run.—[Com

mercial Advertiser. ROSETTE GUARDED BY A POIGNARD. Some excitement was created in Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, by the appearance of a well dressed lady, wearing a secession rosette, with the handle of a By order, L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

By order, L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

By order, L. Thom

#### By Telegraph.

Vesterday Noon's Dispatches.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## ARMY ORGANIZATION

THE POTOMAC GUARDED.

MORE SKIRMISHES

ALEXANDRIA TO BE RE-CAPTURED.

M'GRAW AND HARRIS

Various War Elumors.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Herald ] Washington, July 28.—The Potomac river below Washington cannot be crossed by er below washington cannot be crossed by the rebels, as Secretary Welles has order-ed a powerful naval force to guard it. The river above Washington to Harper's Ferry is equally secured by Union forces that line the banks. The story that Gen, Lee intends to cross the Potomac between this point and Harper's Ferry cannot be true, as Lee has no design to be sundarished by as Lee has no desire to be sandwiched be ween McClellan and Banks.

There will be an entire change in the hole organization of the army, by placing uch brigade and division upon a more

satisfactory basis.

About midnight last night there was a collision between our pickets and the Retels in the vicinity of the Chain bridge.—
It was believed that B auregard was about to attempt the execution of his menace to breakfast in Washipeton this morning, but morn the return of our recempelarize breakfast in Washington this morning, but upon the refurn of our reconnoitering parties from Fairfax all apprehension of an immediate attack was removed. A reconnoisance was made last night by a lerge force of cavalry and infantry in the direction of Fairfax. A portion of the party proceeded as far as the Court House and found no signs of the court thouse and found no signs of the enemy there or on the route, except the moun'ed picket guards which retired at their approach. The withdrawal of the Rebels from the vicinity in front of our lines of fortifica-tions, adds strength to the rumer that their main body is proceeding towards the other

main body is proceeding towards Leesburg and Edward's Ferry. It may be possible, however, that they have by the aid of the railroad from Manassas, dispatched an overwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Feroverwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry and drive it back across the Potomac.

Wm. Burch, the owner of the carriage which Harris and McGraw went to recover the body of Col. Cameron, returned late this evening. He was compelled, before being released, to take an oath not to reveal anything relative to the force or defenses of the Rebels or what he saw there. He is, consequently, charry in his communication. He states that the party were allowed to pass up to Manassas, where, upon presenting themselves to Gen. Beauregard, they were arrested and placed in continement for several days. In the meantime, Messrs, Harris and McGraw were sent to Richmond as prisoners.

Burch finally, through the intervention of personal acquaintances at the Junction, was examined and dismissed, and allowed to return. He learned that Mr. Harris would probably, through the influence of prominent personal friends, obtain his release, but there is no probability of the importance release of McGraw, who is a Pennyal control of the c lease, but there is no probability of the immediate release of McGraw, who is a Pennsylvanian. Both were believed to be very deeply imbued with Rebei sympathy.—

huddled into a trench with the bodies that have been thus buried. Mr. Burch says the hospitals are crowded with the wound-He reports our wounded are well cared for, and that the Rebel chiefs had determin for, and that the Rebet chiefs had determined not to agree to any exchange of prisoners. Burch's carriage driver states that he heard that Cols. Wilcox and Corcoran had been sent to Richmond. He also states that when he left the Junction early this morning, Gen. Beauregord was making preparations to recapture Alexandria tomorrow or next day. In confirmation of this it is reported that Gen. Beauregard has sent information to this effect to a promisent information to this effect to a promi

surch was not permitted to examine the nattle-field. It is supposed Col. Cameron's body is unburied on the field, or has been

nent Secessionist residing ia Alexandria.
[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] Col. Lander will be authorized to organ ize and summon her, the men of the mountains and plains, with whom he was associated and became very popular while engaged in opening overland mail routes to the Pacific. Sherman's battery crossed into Virginia

#### last night. From Frotress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28 .- The Odd Fellow's Hall, jail, and four other build by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the Sccessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last night.

Mix Weber now occupies Col. Duryea's former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent company. has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek.

cation with this side of the creek.

The place is not yet occupied by the rebels. A flag of truce came into Newport News this morning with a proposition giving our troops 24 hours to leave. In case the place is not then e acuated they will

orce us out.
The gun-boat Dale, 20 guns, at once went up from Old Point; the Albatross and Pengula are also stationed there, while the Minnesota and seven gun boats at Old

the Minnesota and seven gun-boats at Old Point, are ready to assist, should Newport News be attacked.

Col. Phelps says he can hold the place against twice his own force, which now consists of four effective regiments. Our entrenchments are of a formidable character. The rebels have to-day been practising from a hattery at Willoughby Point, some miles below Sewall's Point, just below the Rip Rap. Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point.

## From Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—Col. Weir, commanding the U.S. troops, arrived here this evening. From him we have an acthis evening. From him we have an account of a skirmish with 300 mounted Rebels at Harrisonville, Mo., on the night of the 25th inst. The Rebels were discovered posted on the hills surrounding the town, and were attacked by Capt. Wilhiams with a force of 50 men, killing six of the Rebels and losing two of his own force After the third round the Rebels fiel precipitately, some of them throwing away. cipitately, some of them throwing away their guns.

The filowing morning, the Federal forces under the command of Maj. Van Horn took possession of the town and erected the stars and stripes over the Court House. Having received orders to withdraw, they returned to this place where a portion of returned to this place where a portion of them will be detailed as an escort to Gov-ernment trains for the Southwest. Sever-eral stores are said to have been ransacked by the U. S. forces, but Col. Weir pro-nounces the statement without foundation. It is stated that the enemy in the country surrounding Harrisenville number from 600 to 1 000

#### From Cairo.

CAIRO, July 29.—An Englishman, de-serter from the Rebel camp at Union City, arrived here yesterday and reports that the Rebels there and at Randolph and Memphis have received marching orders, that their destination is Bird's Point, and are to be rendezvoused at New Madrid.

It is reported that the steamer Prince of Wales arrived at New Madrid on Saturday with a load of horses.

Arrival of the Africa.

CAPE RACE, 29.—The Africa from Liverpool on the 20th, arrived here on Sunday evening. Her advices are four days later.

The Message of President Lincoln had been variously read by the English Press, An obstinate struggle was predicted. The London Times thinks the Southern Independence will be the issue of the contest. pendence will be the issue of the contest,

Beautifully Clear!

Pittsbug, July 29th.—River 30 inches by netal mark, and at a stand. Weather clear. WHAT? ratter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. [Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1861.

Everything is unusually quiet here.—

Troops are arriving daily. Some cavalry came in to-day from New York.

The rebel pickets are making minor offensive demonstrations within three miles of the city, but no apprehension of an attack exists. WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. jy10 deod&weow3 fl

Bee advertisement. H. B. CLIFFORD. (Late Bowen & Co.) (GEO. T. CRUMP,

tack exists.

Secretary Chase yesterday went on an excursion down the river to wirness the trial of James' rifled cannon. When opposite Acquia Creek a shot was thrown at the rebel batteries, four miles distant, creating great consternation.

Two prisoners arrived here to pick the 226 West Main Street.

Two prisoners arrived here to night from Manassas, with genuine passes from Beau-regard. They say our wounded are as well taken care of as their own. It is impossi-ble for them to state the number of killed and wounded. Two of our flags of truce were sent to Richmond. A PYRAMID OF FACTS! It is

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds,

Agricultural Implements, LOUISVILLE, KV.

And Manufacturers

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, July 39 .- The river has fall en 5 inches since Saturday, with 814 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Mercury 80.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

# APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLERKS.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPORTED AND SPLECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINA, PURPOSE, for sale by O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary, je29 dtf Opposite the Post-Office

Gwynn's Prepared Glue. If AVING the exclusive right to manufacture

If this c-lebrated Glue, I am p epared to fill or
de s without limit.

O. fl. STRATTAN,
Long Age

Onnosire Post-Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office. my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Buckeye Pile Salve, ANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store opposite the Postoffice. Tune diff O. H. STRATTON, Anothecary.

NOTICE. So many editions of my "INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS" having lately been published, I think it due to both the Public and Publishers to

That the COPYRIGHT EDITION of my INFAN-TRY and BIFLE TACTICS, published by S. H. GOETZEL & CO. is the only COMPLETE, CORRECT and REVISED Edition, and this Edition only contains the improvements and changes which I ave recently made, adapting the manual to the ese of the arms generally in the hands of the troops in the Confederate States.

W. J. HARDEE, Colonel Confederate States Army FORT MORGAN, June 18th, 1841.

## JUST OUT!

THE IMPROVED EDITION

OF HARDEE'S

INFANTRY

RIFLE

TACTICS.

Published and for Sale

S. H. GOETZEL & CO. We beg leave to call public attention to the act that our edition of COL. HARDEE'S TACTICS s the only one that has recently been revised by the celebrated author and the only one secured by cyright in the Confederacy. The work is published-

n 2 vols., bound, 24mo., with plates, at.....\$2 50
"pamphlet, 8vo.," at...... 2 00
"without" at...... 1 50

The price is always understood for the whole set of the two volumes, on receipt f which we will mail them and prepay the postage to all parts of the Confederacy. Book-sellers and Military Companies, who order largely, will receive a liberal discount.

Those Booksellers and Publishers, who are selling SPURIOUS EDITIONS of COL. HARDEE'S TACTICS, will have to suffer the penalties of the aw; and these who are buying such editions, we eg to assure that they are all mutilated editions nd that not one of them contains those improve ents and changes which Col. Hardee but recently lopted, and which can only be found in that edion, which we now bring before the public.

Most respectfully, S. H. GOETZEL & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, im MOBILE, ALABAMA.

SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Bottle of Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR RESTORATIVE

Has the Signatures of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO. Every article which has a large and increasing ale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as to name indicates, entirely "INNIVABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to tive it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned,

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the heapest.—It see the following testimony:

Cheapest.—27 See the following testimony:

Jackson, Miss., May 29, 1860.

W. R. Menwin, 61 Market street, 8t. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

Dran Sir.—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Hoimstreet's Intimitable Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the bald and grey to its original invariance and benuty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully your Wholesale Democriet.

Respectfully yours, J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist, It is unequaled for producing A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,

Altho' we have very many of them, FOR THE MAGNOLIA BALM: for when the Face is covered with unsightly Pim-ples or Blotches, the sufferer cares only to be di-rected to use some safe and reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE
THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK. It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drank without harm. Physicians look
with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use
preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediateity, but the MagNolla Balm contains neither. It is
the most clegant and neatly put up article for sale
anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.

\*\*E\*\* Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

\*\*W. E. HAGAN & CO.\*\*

Bold in Louisville by AMOND & TYLER

Sold in Louisville by Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. RAYMOND & TYLER WILSON, PETER & CO., jyle deodawee wsm

# Special Motices.

Pure and White!

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE! pure,

poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black. or a magnificent brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never been known to fail!

Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As tor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

STER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS. IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE GRAPHS 475

ppr. J. M. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Parifier,

REATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, AND THE Most Policious and Delightful CORDIAL



Before taking exhiberatingspir. After taking, t, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated invalid to health and strength McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING

CORDIAL WILL EFFRCTUALLY CURE Liver Complaint, Dys-

pepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases, of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Aeddity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fulness of Blood o the Head, Doli Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palntation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choaking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down. Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Revers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Fisuebes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Biotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the last six months, and it do instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or De bility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial wi care you? No language can convey an adequation of the immediate and almost miraculou change produced by taking this Cordial in the discount of the care of the cord of the care of the

MARRIED PERSONS. Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will fine McLeans Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have lojured themselves by improper indulgences, will find the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES. M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruction, In-continence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb. Gliddness, Fainting, and all Diseases incident to Females. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

suffer no longer! Take it according to Directions t will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of Bealth to mount your chee gain. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfac FOR HILDREN.

If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, Mc-Lean's Cordies will make them healthy, fat, and ro-bust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to paim upon you some Bitters or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system. One tablespoonful taking every morning—fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow faver, or any nevalent disease. It is put up in large hottles. Price only 2, per bottle, or 5 bottles for (5 Sole Proprieter of this Cordial: Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liminent. Some Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis. Mo. IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

M'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

The best Liniment in the world.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchele or goitre, paralysis, neuralzis, weakness of the muscles, chronic or infiamatory rheumatisms, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles or ligaments, ear ache or tooth ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, ulcerafever sores, caked breasts, sores, nipples, burns seadds, sore throat, or any inflamation or pain, no difference how sovere, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain remedy.

certain remedy.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a little of decreptitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment Will relieve pain aimost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time,

will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time,

For Horses and other Animals,

McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of spavin, ring bone, wind galls, splints, unnatural lumps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poil evil; fistula, or running sores, or sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruless, serratches, cracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then trifle no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you, Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean s celebrated Liniment; it will cure you.

'Corner of Third and Pine sts., St. Louis, Mo. RAYMOND & TYLER, Agents, Fourth street; slos G. H. CAREY, Market street between Third and Fourth, and by dealers everywhere.

MALT AND HOPS CASH PAID FOR BARLEY KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET, Between Sixth and Seventh.
ian21 dtfaw3t JOHN ENGELN & CO. HOUSEKEEPRS' EMPORIUM.

P. M. JONES,

STOVES AND TINWARE, Water Coolers, Bath Tubs Housekeeping Articles Generally.
NO. 77 FOURTH STREET.
Two doors a ove National Hotel. LOUISVILLE. KY.

PRESCRIPTIONS PUT UP accurately and promptly at all hours O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, my6 dtf opposite the Post-office. The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va.

THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst. TERMS OF EOARD. cured.
my29 dtawlm J. HUMPHREYS, President.

Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE BIVER, LOUISVILLE, MY.,

WHERE WE WILL AT ALLTIMES KEEP A GOOD ABTICLE OF OUR OWN HANDFACTURE FROM VIRGISIA, EANTHORY, MISSOURI and TENNO SEELMAF to which we remedifully call the attention of the WHOLFS ALE TRADE. EST Terms liberal. [m22 dtf] MUSSPLMAN & SON. NATIONAL HOTEL,



# T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

TERMS, \$150 PER DAY.

J. MASON & CO.

Insurance.

**ÆTNA** 

Hartford, Connecticut. CASH ..... \$1000,000.

BANK STOCKS— In New York, Hartford, Bos-ton St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places. UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCK: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michi-438,570 00

BAILROAD STOCKS-Hartford & New Haven 94,550 00 REAL ESTATE-

CASH-

368,30 . 65

82,265,175 32

LIABILITIES. CLAIMS— Unadjusted and not due.....} 8184,676 64 THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully solicit, and will take pleasure in attending to your insu-

PRATHER & SIMRALL, AGENTS. 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's. patronage.

Dr. W. baving long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all discusses to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Company, OF LOUISVILLE, call. 337 Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c. may be had at his Dispensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed. my15 d3m GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

DIRECTORS. William Garvin,
William Gay,
William Hushes,
James B. Wilder,
William Hushes,
Sam'l L. Nock,
William Terry,
William Terry,
Geo, W. Morrls,
John W. Anderson,
W. Geo, Anderson,
Warren Newcomb,
ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,

Suthrie Insurance and Trust Co. .. \$500,000

ville, Ky.
ANDREW GRAHAM, President.
J. A. PEYTON, Secretary. DIRECTORS. John H. Hutchison Jacob L. Smyser, Wm. Musselman, Jo. D. Allen, B. C. Levi, Bon. F. Avery.

From my Furnace, Stewart county, Tenn, about the 20th March, a mulatto man named LEANPER, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 incres high, good regular features; has a swageering welk, and speaks badly, like a negro; has been a race rider, and in a training stable; will get drunk, and talks loud then; took off a bay mule, and may have free papers.

From my plantation near Grenada, Miss., a dark brown NAGRO named BRACE, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 isches high; has loss the fingers of his left hand, and most of his some in see that of his left hand, and most of his seam or his owner's. Also ran off with him, and most of his get and about 5 feet 10 isches high the same or his owner's. Also ran off with him, and most of his part of his left hand, and most of his case, by frost; he is very cunning, and will not tell his name or his owner's. Also ran off with him, and most of his part of his left hand, and most of his case, by frost; he is very cunning. These two left about the 1st of May. I will buy suitable rewards for their prochemsion. My address is, je28 dim&w2\* RANAWAY

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

No. 327 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth. LOUISVILLE, KY

DRAVO & SON dealers in COAL:

DRAVO & SON dealers in COAL. Third street,
below Maina nd Market, have on hand a good
supply of Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal, which
they are prepa ed to furnish in large quantities or
by, he load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They
myte particular attention to their superior Coal.—
Orders promptly attended to.

DRAVO & SON, Third street,
and dtf between Main and Marke Sreets

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Miscellaneous.

STABLISHED

KENTUCKY PREMIUM

SALT RIVER

BOURBON

BOURBON

ADDRESS

DSTILLERES

IKODINAN U (DIKAYA

DR. J. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity that he is practicing the above profess trusts, by strict attention, to merit their future

TERMS OF BOARD:

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale, a let of the finest OLD WHIS-

years old, made to my order by the best whisky nakers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, cop-per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-

dress box 208, Post-office, Louisville, Ry.; or my office, 227 Fourth stseet. ao29 dtf E. E. WILLIAMS.

DR. HALL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY.

PORTLAND AV., BELOW FOURTEENTH ST.,

KY in the State, from 6 to 10

P. CLARKSON.

Board per day.

week.

month
Children and servants half price.
Horses, \$0.50 per week.
iel5 d2m&ws
P. CLARKS

KENTUCKY

SALT RIVER

VED IS CEN

KENTUCKY

JANUARY 18T, 1861.

Insurance Company

CITY STOCK-182,100 58

87,434 30 MISCELLANEOUSITEMS

Office of the Franklin Insurance

APRIL 1st, 1861.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hote!, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,
227 The attention of Merchants and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this old-established
and successful Insurance Command, which continues to do a GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS on the most liberal terms.
227 Office corner of Main and Bullit streets, over
Commercial Bank.
ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y

ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE business, on liberal terms.

Office ia basement of Southern ville, Ky.

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris,

Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Disease of the Kidneys, &c Sy this system it is proved that the veneral complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine asis a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent curse are constantly being affected at this Infranary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose not the in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Wenstral Obstruction, fregularities, &c., as a sure and safe remedy. Price per mail sil and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medichnes sent to any address.

127 Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between Pirst and Second. Office open from 7 Millinery

FANCY STORE.

COAL! COAL! WM. L. MURPHY keeps constantly on hands large supply of the best Pittsburg and Youghlogheny Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," none better for steam or cooking purposes; used by many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly equato Pittsburgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All I ask is a fair trial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.—Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

SWEANEY & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANUFACTURE to order. Iron Fronts, Air
Grates and Sash Accompaniments: Drain
Fipes, &c. Also Iron Window Caps and Sills.
All orders for Iron Work promptly attended to
and guaranteed:

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets. LOUISVILLE, KY.

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

see by the Cincinnati Enquirer that J. M. Chenoweth, a citizen of Covington, Ky., we believe, though doing business in Cincinnati, has been sneakingly arrested in Cincinnati, and after an examination held to \$5,000 bail by Judge Leavitt to answer a charge of treason. It was alleged that he in the name of the firm of J. S. Chenoweth & Co., had purchased a lot of pistols for the South. The members of the house denied all knowledge of the transaction, and had no connection with accused, excepting that he had been a traveling agent. A letter, however, which it appears the infamous thieving Administration stole from the dead letter office and opened, was intro duced as evidence against him. The pistols, he said, were purchased for Maj. Penton, of Louisville, for a Union compa

The following is the letter, postmark ed Covington, Kentucky, and addressed to C. Delvach, Esq., care of E. M. Apperson & Co., Memphis Tennessee. The letter was mailed after the mails were stopped going South, and, going to the Dead-letter office, was discovered and forwarded to Mr. Surweyor Carson : Covington, June 5, 1861.

MR. C. DELVACH, Memphis: Yours of the 31st inst. came to hand, and just too late for my friend, as he left on Monday for Virginia, where he can get from \$1.20 to \$125 a pair; and now, if you will furnish the capital—say \$5,000—and remit the same tame. L will invest the same and bring to me, I will invest the same, and bring them to you in person to Memphis. I will do the work at this end of the route, it you will furnish the capital and divide the profits, which I think is fair, knowing the risk I will have to run to get them over the Ohio line. I can purchase them here at the prices given you in my letter of the 27th, which you can refer to as to particulars, as I wish to say but little in this one, as it might fall on the wayside, and into the hands of the Philistines, and I don't wish yet to hang to a Cincinnati lamp-post for giving aid to the rebels, as the Aboli-tionists so term all who even sympathize with the South. It is not safe for a man to say South in this country, yet you remit say South in this country, yet you remit me five thousand dollars to the care of William E. Arthur, Esq., Covington, if by express, and if by mail, to my own address at Covington, and I will report to you the value of same in a few days. Yours truly, J. M. CHENOWETH.

ELOPEMENT .- On the 8th of July Mrs Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The relations of the lady were almost frantic at her sudden disappearance, and two New York detectives were sent in her pursuit. They arrived in St. Louis a few days since. and left the miniatures of the runaway couple with the Chief of Police of St. Louis, who had them arrested. Previous to starting on their journey Mrs. Scott drew \$300 from the bank, and also took with her \$1,500 worth of jewelry. When arrested she stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him.

Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. would call special notice to their first sale at their new location, opposite the Louisville Hotel, this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock. Lei, this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock. A variety of dry goods and clothing will he sold. At 11 o'clock precisely, an entire fresh stock of men's and boys' brogans, ladies' and misses' calf and goat boots, ladies' lasting wear will be sold, and to which the particular attention of the retailer is called, as they are a first class stock and no mistake, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, by order of Constable, a small lot of men's calf boots and shoes.

FROM CAMP BOONE.-We learn from a gentleman, who arrived from Camp Boone last evening, that the volunteers at that point are in the best health and spirits. with bountiful supplies. They are a splendid, soldierly looking body of men, are in constant drill, ready and auxious to illustrate their devotion to the South, by being led to battle whenever and wherever the invader appears.

TERRIBLY USED UP .- Gov, Merriwether, candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, attended a barbecue near Cross Roads, Saturday, where he delivered a speech in reply to old man Harney, the Submission-Union-Forever candidate .-From all accounts, Harney was the worst "used up" man ever heard of, and we are satisfied that he will never face the old Governor again on the stump.

The messengers of the American Letter Express inform us that they heard nothing of the order of the State authorities in Tennessee to stop and examine letters coming in this direction. They were neither stopped nor interrupted with their letters. So much for the Journal's bug-

Samuel Schwing, Main street, second door above Fifth, has procured photographs of President Davis and Gen. Beau. regard, and is prepared to furnish any number of duplicates.

STABBING .- Last night two of the Lincoln Vandals got into a difficulty at Wolf's, on Main street, when one, whose name we could not learn, was cut in the face with a bowie knife by a man named Peterson. He, in company with another man, was lodged in jail last night.

The Lincoln Government has directed the equipment of 20,000 troops in the Ohio department within fifteen days from Thursday last. The Quartermaster will be prompt in having these forces ready.

The Journal dubs Gen. Jno. M, Harlan as "the invincible Harlan." After his race for Congress, with Simms, the General did not regard himself as altogether invincible.

Watts & Rogers, corner Fourth and Green, have a convenient house, with four rooms to rent, cheap.

#### Meditated Attack on Cairo. The following dispatch to Gov. Morton

looks as if we should have stirring news from Cairo soon:

Gov. O. P. Morton: A gentleman of our acquaintance, and perfectly reliable, direct from Tennessee, says an immediate of the control of the co NEW ALBANY, July 27, 1861. acquaintance, and perfectly reliable, direct from Tennessee, says an immediate attack on Cairo is contemplated. Four thousand men left Union City yesterday, eight thou-sand left Randolph and two thousand left Corinth, 'all for New Madrid, the ren-dezvous. This is reliable. Telegraph Gov. Yates.—[Indianapolis Jour.

#### Colonel Miles Arrested for Drunk-

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune ] Mashington, July 25.

Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps de armee of General McDowell, is under arrest, and will be court martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of battle, and falled to bring up the reserve at the time ordered. Had he done so, the fortunes of the day might have been different. OUR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE! THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Great Battle of Manassas!

Additional Particulars.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.] FROM MANASSAS.

The trains which reached this city yes terday evening from Manassas brings ru-mors of strange and tremendous import.— Gentlemen direct from the late battle field assure us that it is reported and believed, in the neighborhood of Manassas, that on Tuesday the Federal troops, who had re-treated to Alexandria after their defeat, fell to fighting among themselves, and that, after great numbers had been slain, the remainder took up their line of march for Washington.

A special train was started from Manassas Junction yesterday morning, freighted with over two hundred of our wounded troops, who had been struck in the late battle. They were distributed at the various stopping places along the line of the railroad, in the neighborhood of their houses. railroad, in the neighborhood of their homes, and a number were transferred to the train going westward towards Staunton. Between thirty and forty were brought on to this city and properly cared for and disposed of by the Relief Committee. Among the number of our wounded we were delighted to recognize private Massenburg, of the Thomas Artillery, whom some of our papers had so ruthlessly slain. Mr. Massenburg, though painfully wounded in the back of the neck by a fragment of shell which knocked him flat on his face, was in fine spirits.

fine spirits.

The remain remains of Lieut. Edgar Macon, of the same company, were brought down to Orange Court House, and there delivered to his friends to be interred in the family burying ground. Lieut. Macon was a native of Orange and a grand nephew of President Madison.

Two cars in this train were appropriated to the transportation of wounded Yankees, twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belonged to Ellsworth's Fire Zou-aves. There were among them, however, a great variety of uniforms. One fellow, with bright red pants and blue jacket, told us he belong to the 14th regiment of New York militia. They were all wounded in the most horrible manner, and as their wounds had received no attention they

wounds had received no attention, they were in a truly pitiable condition. Their friends having run off and deserted them, they had lain on the field just where their injuries were received until picked up by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their cases were, of necessity, postponed till after arrival in this city. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One fellow had both of his less considerations. of his legs crushed, and several had one leg broken. One of the Zouaves present a most dreadful spectacle. A rifle ball entered just below his right eye. His whole face and head were so swelled and distorted by inflammation the little in the legs of the second several s by inflammation that it is no great stretch of anguage to say that "his own mother would not have known him."

would not have known him."

From another of Ellsworth's Zouaves, whose left leg had been shattered by a musket bullet, but who seemed at the time to be suffering little pain, we derived considerable information. He was a very intelligent fellow and disposed to talk.—He told us that there were not ten Zouaves in the regiment of a bundred and fifty who in the regiment of a hundred and fifty who did not rejoice when Ellsworth was killed; that he was one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived: that he neve ssued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick.

with an oath or a kick.

On inquiring at what time during the action he was hurt, and by what regiment the Zouaves were opposed, he said he had been wounded during the second hour of the battle, and was captured by and carried to the rear of the 2d Regiment of the South Carolinians. This regiment it was be well. Carolinians. This regiment it was, he reports, that annihilated the Zouaves. He said that he had been but a few moments behind the South Carolinians before he

think his fate an uncommonly hard one, as the moment he arrived on the field, before he had even cocked his gun, a bullet struck him full in the belly and passed en-tirely through him. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MANASSAS

BATTLE-THE CAPTURE OF SHERMAN'S BATTERY. .

We have some very interesting and authentic accounts of the battle at Manassas. from an officer who was in the thickest of the action, and who testifies to the ex-tremely courageous and devoted action of the Hampton Legion, that held one of the most important positions in the fight, in front of the deadly fire of Sherman's bat-

The infantry companies of the Legion joined the lines of battle about 9 o'clock in the morning, having marched seven miles, after a hastily snatched breakfast, to take their part in the general action.— In a few moments after the line was formed, Col. Johnson fell by a shot from the battery. He was instantly killed, the ball striking and tearing away the upper porstriking and tearing away the upper por-tion of his head. Col. Hampton himself, assisted by Surgeon Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the fire.

Barker, bore the body from the fire.

At this instant, the men missing for a moment the presence of their commander, cried out, "We have no commander." Capt. Garey, who was commanding the left wing, suddenly called out, "Follow me, Hampton Guards, follow to victory!" The effect of the tones of the command was instant. The noble and gallant Edgefield company made a rushing charge towards the enemy, in advance of the rest of the Legion nearly three hundred wards, and the Legion nearly three hundred yards, and so far on the left flank that for a moment they were under the fire of the Washington Artillery. The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 paces of the enemy. Unable to maintain their position, they retired, falling back upon the column of the Legion. ing back upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered its fire to be opened upon the deadly battery that was mowing down his

ranks. Nobly and gallantly did his men respond. Firing by file and maintaining their posi-tion, they stood steadily until 3 o'clock in the evening, under the deadly fire of one of the most destructive batteries of the Federal army, At this time of the day, the Legion fell

back about 200 yards, when Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up to the line, and making himself known to the men, added his noble and patriotic encouragements to those of their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devoted position but a few moments longer, and the victory

would be won.

The men were suffering horribly from the most raging thirst, when a number of officers and privates volunteered on the desperate mission of bringing water from a ravine near by through the fire of the enemy. But three returned from the gallant errand: Lieuts. Bates and Tompkins, of the Watson Guards, and private N. N. Cardidge, and they just in time to join Col. Hampton's last and desperate charge

upon the battery.

The Legion had advanced about thirty The Legion had advanced about thirty paces when the charge was joined by the 49th Virginia Regiment, under command of General Smith, who led the charge on foot—his horse having been just shot from under him. Col. Hampton offered his own horse. At that time, when in about 150 yards of the battery, Colonel Hampton received his wound. He was struck by a ball in the temple. As he was raised, the cool and self-possessed gallantry of the brave man was exhibited. In calm and affecting words he exhorted Gen. Smith to brave man was exhibited. In calm and affecting words he exhorted Gen. Smith to stand by the Legion and to help support its flag. The words added a new spirit to the combined charge. The Legion advanced to it with its right wing under the command of Col. Conner, and the left under that of Cant Garey—the command of der that of Capt. Garey—the command of the intrepid Watson Guards, who had so distinguished themselves in the opening distinguished themselves in the opening of the action, being devolved upon Lieut. W. D. Jennings, until joined by Lieuts. Bates and Tompkins, who had undertaken the brave mission of bringing water to the suffering men through the thickest of the fight.

tery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion

companies nor artillery arrived in time for the action; had they done so, quicker work would have been made by the Legion. As it is, with the gallant record it has made, and the compliments of Beauregard given it the day after the victory, it may hoast, indeed, to have had a distinguished part in

the glorious day.

The names of Captains Conner, Garey,
Adjutant Barker, and Surgeons Darby and Taylor are mentioned among those listinguished themselves heroically in the

The escapes of many of the men through The escapes of many of the men through the storm of fire are described as almost miraculous. The South Carolinians were better shots than the enemy. At three fires from one of the Corporals, J. W. Tompkins, two Yankees were seen to bite the dust; and at one time of the action, 'Lieutenant Jennings, with a revolver, fired into the enemy a number of shots, nearly each one of which struck its man. Many of the Legion had their clothes torn through with bullets. with bullets. THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 25.] This combat stamps those who won with the impress of heroes—and to each and to all, to them and their descendants will it be an eternal badge of honor. makes the name of Beauregard and Johnston historical, and associates them with the foremost captains of the age. The strategical ability displayed by Beauregard

in the dispositions for the fight, and the coolness and valor which distinguished his every movement on the field of battle, are his sufficient passports to fame. The march of Johnston from Winchester, where he was watched by a superior enemy, without that enemy knowing it, and the promptness and vigor with which it was executed, will excite the admiration of every military genius.

genius.

It was Col. J. A. Early, at the head of his gallant brigade, who charged upon and took the Sherman battery. We have this from a returned soldier who was in the fight on Sunday, and have learned it from several other sources. Gen. Beauregard pronounced it the most splendid military achievement he ever witnessed. The cool-ness and intrepidity of Col. Early were subjects of special comment and praise. We were always satisfied that the army held no brayer officer than Col. Early, whose moral is equal to his physical coun age, and they are both unsurpassed. A braver or a truer man than Jubal A. Early, of whose friendship we are proud, and whose sterling qualities we appreciate, does INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE BATTLE-

NOT IN THE FIELD. A part of the command at Acquia Creek, under Gen. Holmes, moved to the vicinity of Manassas last week. They are re-ported not to have been in either engage-ment, getting there too late for Thursday's ment, getting there too late for Thursday's fight, and understood to have been on the right wing of our army during the battle of Sunday. We are sure the disappointment was great to the gallant regiments under the command of Colonel Fagan, of Ark., and Colonel Bate, of Tenn.

Colonel Cary's (30th Virginia) regiment were this side of Manassas, and not in the fight. Captain Walker got one round at

fight. Captain Walker got one round at | 5 the enemy in full retreat. Captain John Porter, of Orange county, was in hot suit.—[Fredericksburg Herald, July 24th. [From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.] NORTH CAROLINA SIXTH REGIMENT.

The extent of the disasters suffered by the 6th North Carolina Regiment is, we are the 6th North Carolina Regiment is, we are happy to say, far less than the reports have described. The rumor that they had been dreadfully cut up, grew doubtless out of the fact that, exhausted by the ardor of the battle and the fatigue of the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, they failed to return to camp, but bivoucked on the ground where night overtook them. Provisions were sent to them by order of President Davis. These they greatly needed, having gone immediately from the cars to the battle, after eating no meal since Saturday morning. It is believed that no officer, save the lamented Col. Fisher, was kill ed. COL. THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

In the list of the slain in the battle of last Sunday we regret to see the name of Col. Thomas, of Maryland, one of the aids to Gen. Johnston. Col. Thomas belonged to a family prominently and honorably identified with the history of Maryland for a century past. He was ardently attached to his native State, and felt keenly her to his native State, and left keenly her present humiliation. Finding that his exertions in her behalf, under existing circumstances, would be powerless on her own soil, he sought and obtained a position where he could strike a most effective blow at her oppressor. He has fallen a martyr to the cause of the independence of his

ountry.
[From the Richmond Whig, July 25.]

From the Richmond Whig, July 25.]

THE SPOILS.

All accounts agree in representing the spoils of the battle to be immense. Among the items not previously mentioned are 600 tents and 7,000 axes. Our troops have been busily engaged in burying the slaughtered Yankees. About three hundred bodies remained unburied on Tuesday.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

Horrible Suicide! Samuel Adams went into Woodruff Cadwell's, on Trumbull Street, to see his former wife, (she was divorced from him last week.) She told him she was going away and could not see him, and proceeded to a hack standing at the door. Adams, after she had scated herself in the hack, stepped up to the window and fired two shots at her, from a pistol neither of the shots at her, from a pistol, neither of which took effect. He then started to go, but seeing that he had not hit her, he fired a third shot, and then ran up Main Street to Cooley's Hotel, and went behind the bar, and, seizing a knife used for cutting lemons, inseizing a wound upon the neck which sever-ed the left jugular vein. He then deliberate-ly took a pencil from his pocket and com-menced writing on a slip of paper, but his strength failed him after he had written the name of his brother, "Frank." He said not a word in explanation of his conduct, and merely took out his pocketbook and handed it and the piece of paper with his brother's name on it to Mr. Cooley, the proprietor of the house. All this happened in the prescence of the bartender and Mr. Cooley, but the fatal act was done so quickly that they had no time to interfere quickly that they had no time to interfer quickly that they had no time to interfere to prevent it. He undoubtedly supposed that the third shot killed the woman, but it only made a slight flesh wound in the back of the neck. Adams lived about twenty-five minutes. Doctor Crary was called, but he could render no service, the wound being fatal.

The Northern Kanawha Expedition. The Cincinnati Commercial has the following version of affairs on the Kanawha, taken probably from the notes of its cor

respondent found up a hollow tree: Mr. Gibner, of this city, left Charleston, on the Kanawha, on Friday, afternoon, and arrived here Saturday evening. He reports that Gen, Cox proceeded with great caution from Poco, and was considerably delayed by burnt bridges, which he was compelled to replace. The enemy were scattered about Charleston and vicinity in considerable numbers, but fled without firing a gun. Our troops sent several volleys afa gun. Our troops sent several volleys at ter them, killing a few, and Capt. Carter, of the Cleveland artillery, fired one shot into the rebel steamer Julia Mofilt, which into the rebel steamer Julia Moffit, which caused her boilers to explode, and she burned to the water's edge. The rebels, under Wise, were strongly fortified below Charleston, but they evacuated their position, and left considerable plunder behind them, which was taken by Cox's troops.—They retreated to Gauley bridge, thirtyeight miles above Charleston, where it was supposed they would give battle. The position is formidable, and if they have had time to fortify it, it will require hard fightsition is formidable, and if they have had time to fortify it, it will require hard fighting to drive them out. Gen. Cox was pursuing them cautiously but steadily, to prevent them from establishing themselves too strongly. His rear column moved from Charleston for Gauley bridge, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mr. Gibner says that Wise's army was about four thousand strong, but his troops were greatly demoralized, and he thinks five hundred men must have deserted before they reached alized, and he thinks hive hundred linen must have deserted before they reached Gauley. Gen. Cox had four regiments—the 11th and 12th Ohio, and the two Kentucky regiments—Col. Guthrie having joined him—besides a company of cavalry; Carter's battery of two guns, and the Iron proved style.

The slaughter of the enemy at the battery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion Capt. J. C. Lane, of this city, and his comginia Regiment and the sweep to the companies of the Legion to near Centerville. For four or five miles, the pursuit is described to have been over dead bodies, which strewed the retreat of the enemy.

The Legion reports about thirty killed and mortally hunt, with the immense number of nearly three hundred wounded—traly a gallant record. Neither its cavaby traly a gallant record. Neither its cavaby informed the people of Charleston that he was orded to retire immediately to Eastern Virginia. Meantime an expedition consisting of three regiments, under Col. Tyler, of the Ohio 7th, had moved from Weston to the cut of the rebale at Cayler. If the ton to cut off the rebels at Gauley. If they retreated from that position it is probable that both Cox and Tyler are pursuing them. The 21st Ohio declined to go to Gauley oridge because their time had expired.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, July 27.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer: The belief that the Confederates will next be heard from above Leesburg, on the otomac, in an attempt to cross into Mary and and to come down on Washington of its exposed side, gains strength hourly. Although the pickets of the enemy are within three miles of Alexandria, there is now no apprehension of an attempt on

Capital.

Hereafter Gen. Scott is to be the strategist and McClellan the tactician of the

Nothing has yet been heard from the parties who went out to get the body of Colonel Cameron. It is believed the Confederates have some new scheme on foot, which they intend to keep secret, and will keep the messengers prisoners until it is developed.

CLEVELAND.

Retirement of General Patterson. HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF PENNA., HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33, term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service hav-ing expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding-General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes the command of this Department, on the expiration of the term f service.

The Commanding General regrets to leave you, but he does so with the satisfac-tion that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers and artillery, and offered battle, which they refused until protected by their strong entrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or was demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifices, and if the fruits of your campaign has been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the Department Staff, he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty.

Signed, R PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding. Gen, Johnston's Army-Their Num bers and Action.

News from Winchester gives the follow ng enumeration of General Johnston' forces on Wednesday week:

Kentucky regiments, under	
Cols. Duncan and Pope1,300	men
Tennessee regiments1,800	44
Alabama regiments4.500	66
Georgia regiments4,000	"
North Carolina regiment 1,000	66
Mississippi regiments4,500	44
Maryland regiments1,200	66
several Virginia regiments10,000	44
filitia from Virginia5,000	44
stewart's regiment of cavalry 600	44
several batteries of artillery 600	"
Total34,000	"

Aiver Intelligence. LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING .... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steamboat Advertise

ARRIVALS, July 29. Major Anderson, Cin: Hetty Gilmore, Gwensb Commercial, Henderson Diligent, Evansville; DEPARTURES.

SUPERIOR, Ditman, Cincinnati.

THE RIVER was still rising yesterday with 4 feet 3 inches water in the canal by the mark—a rise of 6 inches at the wharf, making about 5 feet water on the Port-land bar. The weather is clear and very

At Cincinnati yesterday the river had fallen 5 or 6 inches, and we expect it to be falling here this evening. The late rise was from the Kanawha.

This rise has enabled the famous Lin-

coln gun-boats to get out of their troubles around Sand Island and Portland bar, and they were safely taken out over the bar and landed somewhere below New Albany. We hear that said gun-boats are to be completed at that point, but we think they will be pushed on to Cairo if postthey will be pushed on to Cairo, if pos-

The packet trade hence to points above the packet trace hence to points above Henderson is tolerable fair, about enough to pay expenses, but considerably cut up by the odious Lincoln dodge of permits. The collector here charges some 30 cents for a permit for the shipment of every lot of goods. The collector at New Albany must then have a quarter, and the official at Evansville demands 20 cents.

The Memphis Appeal of Sunday as the following:

has the tollowing:

The river has "taken a turn," and is now rising—it had risen a foot up to last evening. The Louisville arrived from New Orleans with a fine trip, and returned, taking out among her freight 1.200 sacks of wheat, 1,600 sacks of corn, 600 sacks of bran, 700 barrels of flour, and 200 barrels of apples, The Rose Douglas, from Columbus, brought in 516 sacks of wheat, 110 sacks of corn, etc. The trade at St. Louis is falling, with no business whatever doing.

The Dilligent has changed her trips to her old range, going down no further than Leavenworth and Troy. She starts to day at 3 o'clock, in charge of Captain

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 50 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—22 yigs tin, Jams Bridgeford—25 baxes cheese, Abner Cooper—5 casks bacon, consignees—25 bbls whisky, Billing& Dreisbach—22 bbls whisky, John Snyder & co—100 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—16 packages beer, 8 casks bacon, 11 bales tobacco 10 packages butter, 67 packages merchandise, consignees—

consignees—
HENDERSON—Per steamer Commercial—
37 hhds tobacco, consignees—167 bags wheat,
Brandeis & Crawford—27 sheep, 20 packages, to

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore —16 hhds tobacco, 3 packages, consignees—128 bags wheat, mail boat—120 bags wheat, &c. to

## SHOEMAKERS WANTED

10 OR 15 SHOEMAKERS
WANTED to make Kip and
thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay. Enquire of
R. S. HOLLINS & CO.,
jy8 dlm 4 Inn Block, Nashville, Tenn.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner my25 dif Do you wish a good Farm in indiana?

If so, we offer you 480 acres (prairle) in Jasper county, for four dollars per acre, cash. Title indisputable.

We have also in other counties, several thousand acres of Land as good and well situated as any in the State. Terms, ten dollors per acre on ten years' time. Write to or see

STOTSENBURG & BROWN, myl3 d3m

New Albany, Indiana,

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF IN BOTTLES AND BULK, POR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS, BY
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
ml4 d4m Wholesale Druggists. 515 Main ...

MILITARY CAPS! We are now prepared to manufacture Caps for Military Companies in any quantities, of the best quality and of the most approved style.

A. CRAIG, 1722 rner of Fourth and Main sts. Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Direct Tax Bill Passed.

Kentucky's Portion \$1,590,000 Special Correspondence Louisville Courier.

Washington, July 29, 1861. COL. ROBERT MCKEE: The direct tax ill passed the House to-day. Kentucky specifically taxed eight hundred thousand dollars. Income tax apportioned among several States to raise fifteen millions H. C. BURNETT. more.

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.] THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Refusing to Bury the Zouaves!

A CAPTURE OF REBELS

# A DIRECT TAX BILL

ON WASHINGTON. Another Prize for Southern 'Rebels.

BEAUREGARD TO ADVANCE

MISSOURI MATTERS: FEDERAL TROOPS ATTACKED

A NUMBER KILLED FROM THE FAR WEST!

> From Washington. Special to the N. Y. Post.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Col. Allen, Massachusetts, and two Federal soldiers

Massachusetts, and two Federal soldiers, have just arrived from Centerville. One was a member of the 71st New York, and the other, Olando Waldrof, of the Wis. 2d regiment. They were prisoners at Sudley Church but escaped.

Capt. Allen says the rebels admitted a loss of 1,500 killed in the battle of Sunday. The rebels have 800 of our men prisoners, but they are well treated. The rebels refuse to bury the bodies of Zouaves, and any one with the red shirts or pants of the Zouave cut fares badly at their hands.

Col. Wood, of the Brooklyn regiment Col. Wood, of the Brooklyn regiment, is a prisoner at Richmond, badly wounded in the leg, but it was thought he would

Col. Slocum had died of his wounds.

The captured U. S. surgeons are employed in attending to the wounded soldiers.— The enemy claim to have 42 Federal officers and 12 medical men among their pris

The bill providing for direct taxation and system of internal duties will undoubted ly be amended in Congress. No heavy land tax will pass on account of the appo-sition of Western members. Ample provision will be made for the punctual payment of the interest of the national loan. Col. Farnbam, of the New York Fire

Zouaves, is doing well this morning, and his recovery is confidently expected. Persons who have arrived here from the lines of the Rebel army report that Gen.
Beauregard intends to make a movement upon Washington by way of Leesburg.—
There is no alarm here in consequence of the report. the report.
A special dispatch says Capt. Tompkins.
of the U. S. cavalry, captured 29 Rebels
back of Fort Corcoran to-day.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole Rebel force which was concentrated at that point on Sunday at from 50,000 to 60,000 men, 20,000 of whom took part in the battle.

From Baltimore

Baltimore, July 29.—Advices from Harper's Ferry state that Gen. Johnston had not returned to Winchester or Charles town up to yesterday.
One Regiment, Loudon county volum

deers, had gone to Leesburg.

It was reported that two more were en Gen. Lee had been assigned the command of the upper Potomac vice Wise. It is expected that a movement will be made against Rosecraps.

The 2d R. I. Battery and 13th and 16th Indiana regiments have arrived.

This afternoon a steamer went to the Fort McHenry to take all State prisoners to Fort Hamilton, New York.

New York, July 29.—A vessel arrived reports seeing a gun-boat off Hatteras which saw, on the 21st, a Rebel steamer with a prize in tow. The gun-boat fired into her but the steamer escaped into shallow water.

shallow water.

Advices from Port au Prince 14th, state a Spanish fleet of six vessels anchored in the harbor and demanded indemnification in \$2.0,000 and a solute of twenty-one guns, which was refused. The Spanish Admiral then warned foreign inhabitants to leave, but the British Consul effected a compromise.

From Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 28.—The Santa Fe and Carson Valley Express arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock, three days ahead of time, with dates from the former place to the 15th and from the latter to the Business matters in New Mexico have

made no change for the better, although the seasonable rains which have fallen during the past three weeks give promise of an abundant harvest and probably a revival of trade.

Hon. Thos. Cabasca DeBac: has declined

being a candidate as delegate to Congress, thus leaving the field free to Judge Watts, who will doubtless be returned. Judge Watts has already gone to Washington, de-siring to be recognized as agent of New Mexico in the extra session now being The Navagoe Captive question is about to assume importance, as the tribe are de-termined on all possible occasions to seek

revenge and recover them. It seems in Pino's attempt to recover his stock stolen from him by the Indians, some of the best men of Los Lopse were surrounded and killed.

Two companies of volunteers were re-cently mustered into service to supply the place of the troops removed from Fort The placer mines were yielding very

abundantly, and promised to be the interest of the Territory. Two pans of dirt yielded one dollar and eighty seven cepts,

yielded one dollar and eighty seven cepts, in the Washeno.

From Cannon City the running news is very encouraging, and the California gulch is yielding abundantly. Great numbers of miners are at work being welf repaid for their labor.

The Express brought in \$7,000 in gold dust to go forward to Eastern cities. The Mail Company, as now managed, is a decided success, and we look for more shipments of treasure by this route in the fall and greater numbers of passengers each week.

tall and greater numbers of passengers each week.

INDEPENDENCE, July 29.—The steamer White Cloud, carrying a party of U. S. troops to some point up the river, was fired into at Blue Mills landing Monday, and some of the troops were killed and wounded. It is reported these troops had destroyed all the ferry boats on their way up the river and committed some depredations in the towns, which so incensed the neode that they congregated in one or dations in the towns, which so incensed the people that they congregated in one or two places and fired on the boat. The cit-izens of this and Clay county knew nothing of the attack until they heard the cannon-ading and saw the light of burning build-ings which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Tampering with soldiers by Secessionists has become so bold within a few days past that Gen. Runyan has issued an order for the arrest of all suspected. CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON, July 29. SENATE .- Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the upplementary of the act authorizing a oan, with amendment. The amendment uthoriz s the issue of five dollar treasury otes. The amendment was agreed to and

Mr. HALE reported for the Committee Mr. HALE reported for the Committee of Conference on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The report was agreed to and the bill passed. Also the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the Navy. The report was agreed to and the bill stands passed. The bill provides that no person shall sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers of the United States on penalty of a fine of \$25 for each offense. Passed.

offense. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back the bill to purchase arms, ordnance, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

The consideration of the memorials of the Police Commissioners and Mayor of Baltimore was postponed till to-morrow. The Tariff bill was then taken up, the question being an am indment providing for a tax of 50 per cent, on an income over \$1,000, except the income be derived from the Government securities, which are to be taxed 21/2 per cent., which was agreed to.
Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the tax of four cents on coffee. Lost.

The bill was further discussed and the amendments of the Committee finally

A message was received from the Hous-A message was received from the House that it had passed the bill for the purchase of arms, &c., by common consent. The bill was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, but for want of a quorum the Sanata edipurmed. Senate adjourned.

Further by the Africa. New York, July 29 .- English Journals

eriticise Lincoln's message.

The London Times says it altogether confirms the impression produced by the first message, and fears that he has outweighed all chances of internecine war, and forsees, as a bystander, that the recogni-tion of the Southern independence is the issue on which, after infinite loss and hu

miliation, the contest must result.

The London Post says at this date it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights. It is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts

an obstinate and sanguinary struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

The Daily News eulogises the message, and says it sets at rest the question of compromise, and the Government is now in a position to secure by its convention. in a position to secure by its energetic tion the sympathy of foreign powers.

From Jefferson City. JEFFERSON CITY, July 29th .- The report

of the State Treasurer, in accordance with instructions in the Convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the Treasury on the 24th of July, was a lit-tle over \$5,700. The disbursements since the adjournment of the last session, have been over \$600,000.

Mr. Birch offered a resolution, declaring that there was no excuse either in the present or future condition of the State for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is pre-eminently her duty to pay it.

After a lively discussion, and several substitutes offered, the matter was referred to a committee of five.

to a committee of five.

The report of the Committee of Eight, was submitted and by resolution taken up clause by clause. The first clause declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and Legislature, vacant, was debated all the afternoon, but without committee to the will be supported. but without coming to any vote. It will be carried in the morning by a decisive maority.

From Cairo. CAIRO, July 29.-The Rebels have approached nearer Bird's Point than New Madrid.

It is rumored that two steamers arrived there from Memphis yesterday, loaded with horses and troops.

Jeff. Thompson with 700 Arkansas troops arrived at St. Luke, Mo., Friday evening. He has been appointed General. He succeeds Gen. Watkins in command of the forces at that place. forces at that place.

Gen. Polk has refused passes to any per-

sons wishing to leave Memphis for any Northern State. From Chicago.
Chicago, July 29.—The 6th Wisconsin
Regiment passed through this city last
night en route for Harrisburg, where they

are to receive their arms. Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, Monday, July 28.

Matters in commercial circles coultn to move along in the same channel which has characterized the market for the pa month or two, and we have nothing new to report. The demand for the leading to report. The demand for the leading articles of trade is very small; nothing do ing in any line, except Groceries and Wheat. The receipts of the latter are con

tinually increasing, yet they are small. There is noting doing in finacial circles. Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Sales of 220 bbls flour at \$4 50@5 75; 2,500 bushels wheat at 55@65c; there is nothing doing in corn and

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls at 141/c. POTATOES-Sales of 150 bbls potatoes at

\$1 00@1 25. APPLES—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 50@2. Cheese—Small sales at 7c. Groceries—Sales 46 hhds sugar at 8@ c; 20 bbls molasses at 32c; 90 bags coftee at 15@15%c. Provisions—There is nothing doing. Tobacco.—Sales 116 hhds: 56 at \$4.05@ \$4.90.37 at \$5.00@\$5.90,17 at \$6.00@\$6.90, 20

at \$7 00@\$7 80,18 at \$8 00@\$8 75,11 at \$9 00@ 9 80, 3 at \$10 25@10 50, 1 at \$11 25, 1 at \$12 00, and 1 at \$14 00. TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 29-P. M.

CINCINATI, July 29-P. M.
Flour dull—sales of 800 bbls at \$4 25@4
for old extra and fancy, and \$1 for new extr
Wheat in good export demand; sales of 9,0
bushels at 70@73% for new red and 80@83% f
new wlite; old is in demand at prices 10¢
qushels above these quotations and uot mu
offering. Oats and corn unchanged. Whis
firm at 13%. Nothing done in provisions at
the market dull and heavy and prices nomins
Lard sold to a moderase extent \$@8%. Groc
ries firm and in good demadd at full prices.

NEW YORK, July 29-P. M.

Lard sold to a moderase extent \$63%. Groceries firm and in good demadd at full prices.

New York, July 29—P. M.

Flour market—at the opening was a shade firmer for State with fair demand, in part for export, but afterwards became dull and closed heavy with no buyers at outside quotations;—sales of 16,000 bbls at \$405 to \$4 to for superine State, and \$4 2564 50 for extra do, \$3 80 64 to for superine western, and \$4 2564 40 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues quiet and steady; sales 3.0 bbls at 17¢.

Grain—Wheat closed with a dull feeling;—market about 1¢ better; sales 31,100 bushels of winter red western, \$1 1461 16%. Corn—mar ket advanced 1¢ \$2\$ bushel with good export demand at the decline.

Provisions—Pork market is without essential change; sales 650 bbls at \$1525 for mess and \$10 20610 25 for prime.

Lard steady with fair demand.

Coffee still rules very quiet and firm; sales of 450 bags Rio at 13644; raw with important change in price, and in fair request; sales 1,040 Cuba at 5½ 66; 150 hhds New Orleans at 66 6%4.

New York Stock Market, NEW YORK, July 29-P. M.

Second Board-Stocks a trifle lower: 

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, July 29-P. M.

Money Market.

Exchange is steady at ¾ premium. Money market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 29-P. M.

Foreign Commercial.

Per steamer Africa. LIVERPOOL, July 20. Cotton—Sales for the week 112,000 bales, of thich speculators took 23,600 and exported, 2,000. Inferior qualifies closed was 3d night, while the fair good qualities were barely 's igherr. Sales Priday 12,000 bales, the mare closing from

losing firm.

vate circulars say 15,000 to 20,000 bales sold on Friday at the fullest price.

adstuffs dull and declining.

Provisions quiet.
Cotton market closed firm at the following nthorized quotations: Fair Orleans 8%, midding 8% fair Mobile 8%, middling 8, fair Upunds 8%; middling 8. The stock in port is estimated at 2,053,000 bales, of which 798,500 are

merican. The advices from Manchester are favorable

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market tends upwards. Holders demand an admance, while in some cases it is obtained. Breadstuffs—Richardson, Sprace & Co., report flour declined 6dals; sales at 25a28; wheat very dult; inferior qualities and all qualities at a considerable decline; sales red us2da9s11d, white 10stda12s0d. Corn steady; sales yellow at 28-6da29; white 31stda29s. Provisions—Steady. Beef steady. Perk quiet and barely sustained. Bacon dull and a partial decline on all qualities. Lard steady at 49s6d. Groceries-Sugar and Coffee quiet. Rice

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, July 20-M. Consols closed to-day at 89% @89% for money

and 80% @90 for account.

LONDON MARKETS. LONDON, July 20.
Breadstuffs—Baring Bros. circular reports
teolining tendency in breadstuffs.
Sugar steady.
Tallow—All qualities declined. Sales at 48s
American securities generally unchanged.

## Auction Sales.

REMOVAL.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Mer-

Chants, No. 622 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. ON TUESDAY, JULY 30TH, Commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CASSIMERE

PANTS, WATER-PROOF, THREE-PLY and VEL-VET CARPET BAGS.
An entire fresh and describle invoice of MEN S AND BOYS' BOUND AND UNBOUND BROGANS, LADIES' AND MISSES' CALE, MO-ROCCO AND KID BOOTS; LADIES' K TRA-CONGRESS GAITERS AND BOOTS; MISSES'

AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER WEAR. We would call the special attention of both city and country buyers to this desirable lot of Boots and Saoes, being part of a stock selected expressly for private sales, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

187 Sale without reserve for cash.
197 d3 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER. RETAIL STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

HE undersigned begleave to inform the public that they intend retiring from business, and mall there ore ofter their entire stock for sale at unlic auction. The stock consists of a general asortiment of STAPLE AND FANCY DBY GOODS.

Sale to commence on MONDAY MORNING, July 3th, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued until every ritcle is so:d. The ladies are particularly invited to attend. Terms cash.

No. 433 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth
C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

jy26 de

S. ROTHCHILD, In Market street, between Second and Third No. 217. South side. WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUC-TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have always or hand a large AUC-

cion And Commission Business, where he still have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices. Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 12 o'clock, Out-door Sales promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the constant of t

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN: [IN PLACE OF STAR GREY EAGLE,]

Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. REGULAR U. S. MAIL PACKET FOR GWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE.

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Henderson.

The splendid new passenger steamer COMMERCIAL Capt. J. B. Arscher, will leave Louisville on ever Monday and Friday at 50 clook P. M. And the steamer LINDEN. Capt. Andrews will leave from Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 50 clook P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent, jei2 dt

GRAPH NO. 3 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 5 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOE GAMPION, Agent.

25 Office Mail LineWharf-boat, foet Thirdstreet iand dif

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2. ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services. All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Durrett, correr of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attendon.

PS Alltowing done at the risk of owners and different services.

HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at I vetail, and at the lowest market brice, best quality PITTSBURG COAL Also, BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates, WELLOGG. apl4 dt Third street, near corner of Main. HOME GROWN

COAL! COAL!

TURNIP SEED, OF 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SMIPPING,

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

ch as S.ks. Organdies, Bereges, Printed Jacobs and Lawns, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Deime, Flannels, Cashmeres, Stinets, White ods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, and in fact every me generally found in a first-class Retail Dryods Store.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

AUCTION NOTICE:

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come torward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. m28 dtf 8. ROLHOHILD.

Steamboats.

The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer LINDEN, Capt. Audrews, will leave a above on Wednesday, Elst inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Portland

The splendid nassenger steamer

The splendid passenger steamer

MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master.

Will leave Louisville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'dk, P. M. from Portland what?.

For freight or passue apply on the Service of the B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, ig25

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steame LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master Will leave as above at 10 cloc

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. and Substancy.

FOR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSPORT AND CLOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSBO-RO, EVANSVILLE AND HEXDERSON.

The relandid new ragsenger steam—

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE splendid passen-ger steamers ACOR

NOTICE.

J. D. BONDURANT. (From select stocks, and matured under the su-percision of an experienced Seedsman,) Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

中首各位

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Raliroad after 5 o'clock P. M.

j:20 dtf W. F. ARRIS, Agent.